The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIV., No. 17. Whole No. 627. | New York, April 26, 1902. | Price per Copy, 10c.

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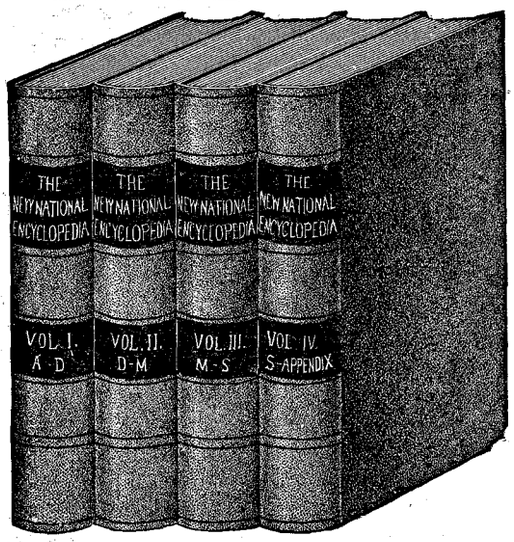

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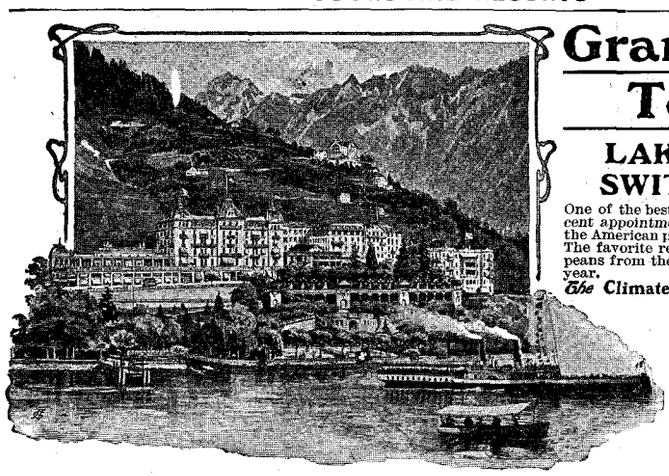

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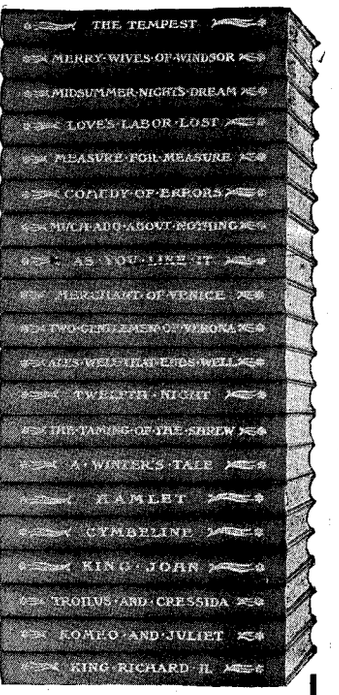

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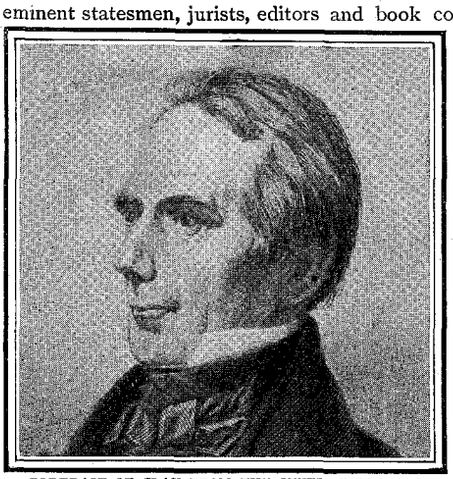

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

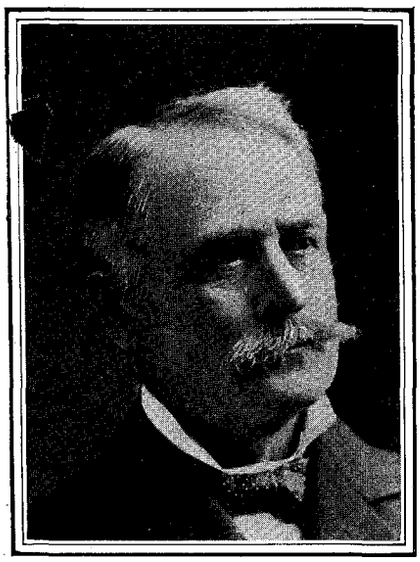
TREATMENT OF THE FILIPINOS.

IT seems to the Chicago *News* that if all the reports from the Philippines are true, "it is nearly time for Spain to interfere in the interests of humanity." That it is time for somebody to interfere seems to be the wellnigh unanimous opinion of the daily papers, both expansionist and "anti"; and Secretary Root's sharp despatch to General Chaffee, calling for a prompt investigation, is approved by the press throughout the country. The main charges of cruel treatment are outlined in the comment quoted below from the Indianapolis *News*, and in the paragraphs quoted from the report of Major Cornelius Gardener of Tayabas province. Major Gardener's report was sent in December 16 last, and the delay in giving it out is explained by the fact that it had been referred back to the Philippine authorities for verification. It was given out upon demand of the Senate committee that is investigating Philippine matters, and it is said that information of the existence of the report reached the members of the committee through General Miles. Anti-expansionist papers like the New York *Evening Post*, the Springfield *Republican*, and the San Francisco *Chronicle* declare that the reports of the treatment of the natives by our soldiers are convincing proof that our army should be withdrawn; but the New York *Tribune*, the Philadelphia *Press*, and other expansionist journals argue that the conduct of a small number of soldiers has no bearing on the question of a national policy. The Kansas City *Journal* says: "But back of it all the inerasable fact stands out that if it had not been for the encouragement supplied to the Filipinos by the 'anti-imperialists' of this country the necessity for killing either free or captive natives of our island possessions would long since have ceased to exist."

Secretary Root says in his order to General Chaffee:

"The President desires to know in the fullest and most circumstantial manner all the facts, nothing being concealed, and no man being for any reason favored or shielded. For the very reason that the President intends to back up the army in the heartiest fashion in every lawful and legitimate method of doing its work, he also intends to see that the most rigorous care is exercised to detect and prevent any cruelty or brutality, and that men who are guilty thereof are punished. Great as the provocation has been in dealing with foes who habitually resort to treachery, murder, and torture against our men, nothing can justify, or will be held to justify, the use of torture or inhuman conduct of any kind on the part of the American army."

The surrender of Malvar and Gonzales, and the news that "no insurgents are left in Batangas or Laguna provinces" arouse much less comment than is elicited by the testimony being given in Manila and Washington in regard to the "water-cure" and the execution of natives without trial. The anti-expansionist papers fear that the despatch of a force into the interior of Mindanao will excite an insurrection in that island, which has hitherto been peaceful. A Manila correspondent says of the people of Mindanao: "These natives are a different breed of fighters from the Filipinos. They are religious fanatics, to whom death while fighting is regarded as being a passport to heaven. The American officials hope, however, to avert a crisis."



GEN. JACOB H. SMITH,
Accused of ordering Major Waller to "kill all over ten" in his Samar campaign.

Undoubted Cruelties.—"It can no longer be doubted that some of our soldiers in the Philippines, both officers and men, have been guilty of cruelty. There is proof not simply that men have been killed without trial, or that they have been punished by torture or in other ways, but that torture has been used, not as a punishment, but as a means of extorting confessions. This carries us back to the Middle Ages when the rack and the thumb-screw were used for the same purpose. We have the story, apparently well-authenticated, of the use of the so-called 'water-cure' by Major J. J. O'Donnell. We have another account of the action of Lieutenant Hagedorn, who is said to have put three Filipinos in the stocks and fed them on salt fish for forty-eight hours, depriving them of water during the whole of the time. The lieutenant is said to have reported that the diet had 'excellent results.' W. H. Clark, a returned Philippine soldier, says that he knows that the water-cure has been administered to thousands of the Filipinos. An officer in the Philippines wrote a letter to a brother officer describing this practise, which Mr. Welsh has printed. Two soldiers yesterday testified to the same effect before the Senate committee. Three cases of the use of this torture were described by them. The question is no longer one of fact—for the crimes have been proved. What do the American people propose to do about it?"—*The Indianapolis News* (*Ind.*).

Conditions Growing Worse.—"As civil governor, I feel it my duty to say that it is my firm conviction that the United States troops should, at the earliest opportunity, be concentrated in one or two garrisons, if it is thought desirable that the good sentiment and loyalty that formerly existed to the United States Government among the people of this province should be conserved and encouraged. Being in close touch with the people,

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having visited all the pueblos one or more times, having lived with them in their homes, I know that such a sentiment once existed. Of late, by reason of the conduct of the troops, such as the extensive burning of the barrios in trying to lay waste the country so that the insurgents can not occupy it; the torturing of natives by so-called water-cure and other methods, in order to obtain information; the harsh treatment of natives generally, and the failure of inexperienced, lately appointed lieutenants commanding posts to distinguish between those who are friendly and those unfriendly, and to treat every native as if he were, whether or no, an insurrecto at heart, this favorable sentiment, above referred to, is being fast destroyed, and a deep hatred toward us engendered. If these things need be done, they had best be done by native troops, so that the people of the United States will not be credited therewith.

"Almost without exception, soldiers, and also many officers, refer to natives in their presence as 'niggers,' and natives are beginning to understand what the word 'nigger' means.

"The course now being pursued in this province, and in the provinces of Batangas, Laguna, and Samar, is, in my opinion, sowing the seeds for a perpetual revolution against us hereafter, whenever a good opportunity offers. Under present conditions the political situation in this province is slowly retrograding, and the American sentiment is decreasing, and we are daily making permanent enemies. In the course above referred to, the troops make no distinction often between the property of those natives who are insurgents, or insurgent sympathizers, and the property of those who heretofore have risked their lives by being loyal to the United States and giving us information against their countrymen in arms. Often every house in a barrio is burned.

"In my opinion, the small number of irreconcilable insurgents still in arms, altho admittedly difficult to catch, does not justify the means employed, and especially when taking into consideration the suffering that must be undergone by the innocent, and its effect upon the relations with these people hereafter. . . . . .

"It has been stated that a Filipino or an Oriental does not appreciate just or kindly treatment; that he considers it an evidence of weakness, and that severe and harsh measures are the only ones that are permanently effective with Filipinos. I have found that just and kind treatment, uniform and continued, is the only way by which these people can be permanently made our friends and satisfied with United States sovereignty.

"Having been stationed six years on the Rio Grande, I am well acquainted with the natives of the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, and while stationed in the province of Santa Clara, Cuba, I visited every town in that province, and was able to observe the intelligence and education there. I believe that the people of Tayabas province are in every way superior in education, intelligence, morals, and civilization to the people of Tamaulipas or Santa Clara."—*From Major Gardener's Report.*

An Army View.—"The action taken by the President with reference to the current charges of cruelty and the illegal exercise of military authority, brought against our soldiers in the Philippines, is an illustration of the maxim that the absent are always wrong. It is practically an impeachment of the good faith of our military commanders in the field. It is not the army way to condemn men unheard or to make an open exposure of charges against officers and gentlemen until they have been fully inquired into through the ordinary military channels. As it is, the President has perhaps followed the only course open to him, which was to make it apparent to Congress and to the country that there is no intention to permit any illegal exercise of authority, or to condone any offense against the military law. Our officers will at least have an opportunity to meet and answer their accusers, and if it should be shown that these have brought false accusation they should in their turn be held to a rigid responsibility if in the military service. It would be strange if, with an army so largely composed of new material, there should be no departures from the strict letter of the regulations and the requirements of military law, but we see no reason to suppose that the correction of the evil, such as it is, could not be safely left to the ordinary operations of military justice at the hands of officers who, being on the ground and understanding all of the circumstances, are much more competent to deal with the situation than any officer at Washington under the terrorizing influence of hostile public opinion. Whatever their methods, General Chaffee and the officers under him have certainly accomplished results, as is shown by the news of the surrender of Malvar which comes this week. We only hope that this fire in their rear will not weaken them in dealing with the very difficult problem of the Moros. And it is to be hoped that the President will not be guilty of any such folly as that of appointing a commission to investigate the conduct of the war in the Philippines. The battle-fields of the rebellion are strewn with the evidences of the cruelty of thus limiting the freedom of action of men whose lives and sacred honor are pledged to the full discharge of duty. Military action to be effective must be short, sharp, and decisive, and it can not wait upon the slow process of debating societies. Whatever may be learned as to individual action in the field, it will still remain true that nowhere in colonial history is to be found an example of a war conducted more effectively, and with a more strict regard to the humanities, than that in the Philippines."—*The Army and Navy Journal.*

INVESTIGATING THE BEEF TRUST.

AS a result of the general outcry against the beef trust, Attorney-General Knox has directed "a thorough investigation" to be made, by one of the district attorneys of the United States, of its supposed lawless methods and its relations to the Sherman anti-trust law. For the first time the Attorney-General" is testing whether the law and the courts can arrest these

NOW THE MEAT TRUST TAKES A TURN.
—*The Denver Post.*

combinations," says the Philadelphia *Press*, and it adds that he is "the conspicuous representative of the public determination that no man, men, or corporation shall be able to evade the law prohibiting combinations to advance prices."

The New York *Herald*, which leads in the attacks on the trust, accuses it of the following "lawless methods":

"(1) The arbitrary regulation of prices.

"(2) Limitation of supplies at given points.

"(3) Agreement as to territory in suppression of competition.

"(4) Boycotting of dealers by one member of the trust whereby they are debarred from obtaining credit from any other member.

"(5) Blacklisting of employees, so that those dismissed by any firm in the combine are shut out by all.

"(6) Formal signed agreements to observe certain practises in the conduct of their business with dealers.

"(7) The appointment of a central official to see that these agreements are kept, and with power to decide without appeal

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and to collect a money penalty from any concern in the trust that fails to maintain them in their rigor."

The special rates said to be given to the members of the meat combination by the railroads cause many papers, in the course of their comment, to bring out the necessity of the governmental regulation of railroads. For instance, the Philadelphia *North American* adds:

"It's mighty poor comfort for a dangerously stricken patient to be told that he must wear out the disease and trust to his constitution. That is what the political doctors advocate who say that matters will right themselves if let alone. No one specific has been found that can be accepted as an infallible cure for the trust evil, but there are a number of partial preventives. Until the railroads are put under strict federal supervision and their secret and unlawful partnership with the trusts made impossible, freedom of competition between domestic producers can not be restored. . . . . .

"Times are good and the Americans are long-suffering. For the time being the politicians may find it safe to fool the people by juggling with the trust question. But should there come a general business depression the party in power would have to give a strict account of its stewardship. Neither the party that had permitted them to usurp unlimited power nor the trusts themselves could expect to escape unscathed from the ordeal."

The Richmond *Times* thinks that without considering the trust, "those who raise cattle and sheep and hogs are certainly getting a benefit out of the situation," and "it is all nonsense to say that the beef trust is getting all the profit, while the stock-raisers are getting none." The Brooklyn *Times* says we should all rejoice "that wheat, bread, oatmeal, and beans are as cheap and as wholesome as ever"; that the price of potatoes has receded and the "anonymous hen has resumed her normal activity in the egg-producing business." The Houston *Post* says:

"Doubtless the protectionists are pleased with the advance in the price of meat. Is not the beef trust that makes the profit American, and are we not Americans also? Is it not right that an American enterprise should make profit of an American commodity in the American market? It is true that American beef is sold cheaper in England than it is here at home, but that is because in England it has to compete with meat shipped from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Europe, and Mexico. We are too patriotic to eat the 'pauper' beef of Canada or the meat raised by the greasers or colonial Britishers. We have a high tariff which keeps such meat out of the country. The American beef trust is able to supply us with American meat as good, if not better, at prices as good, if not better, as any foreign beef that ever walked on hoofs. . . . . .

"Let us be thankful that there is as yet no herb trust. When the captains of industry form one, we will have to be thankful that we can breathe air. Here, at length, is the limit."

Further evidence has been presented to show that the object of the beef trust is to form a colossal food combine, and that the sale of beef is only one of the many businesses in which it is engaged.

The National Provisioner, which the New York *Sun* calls "the official organ of the beef trust," says:

"There is no such 'trust.' Those who understand the live-stock and meat trade know that without being told. There are killed in this country about 11,000,000 cattle, including calves; about 5,000,000 of these are killed at the fifty-odd official or inspected abattoirs, while about 6,000,000 are killed at the other 900 unofficial abattoirs and by farmers and small slaughterers all over this country.

"The whole of the cattle and calves as well as the hogs and sheep slaughtered by the five packers in question are killed at the government-inspected abattoirs, and are among the 5,000,000 head given out by the Secretary of Agriculture as our official slaughter. Assuming that the five concerns cited kill 3,000,000 of the total, there remain the other 2,000,000 and the 6,000,000 of outside cattle—8,000,000 head in all—to hit the market in competition. With so much beef and veal for competition the outside concerns would kill any such combine, if it existed."

The Secretary of Agriculture is quoted as saying:

"I do claim to know something about the raising and selling of beef. Others may talk about the 'beef combine' as much as they like, but to me the raise in the price of beef is very easily explained. It is due almost wholly to a short corn crop last year, and to a great demand for beef caused by the prosperity of the people of the United States. The high price of corn has made it necessary for Western cattle-feeders to send to the South for cottonseed-meal to feed their stock with. The price of fat cattle on the hoof at the Chicago stock-yards has advanced from 5 cents a pound to 7 cents. Men who have fine beef cattle to sell can almost get their own prices.

"There is a great demand for cattle, and that means a great demand for beef. The people of the United States are eating more beef now that they ever did before in their history. This is because they are making money and spending it. There are not many families in this country that do not have their steaks and roasts and boiling pieces. The American people are by long odds the best-fed people in the world.

"Under such circumstances it is only natural that the price of beef should advance. Cattle and meat, like all other commodities, have to follow the laws of supply and demand. The men who have cattle to sell naturally want the highest prices they can get. It is the same with the packers and retailers."

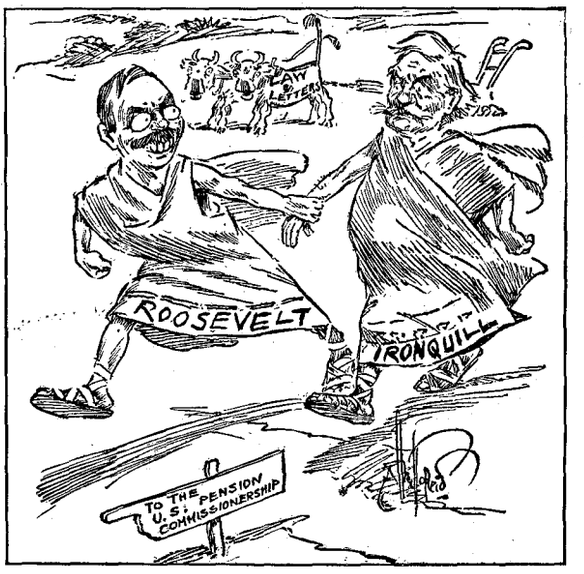
POETRY AND PENSIONS.

"SO you are going to embark on an official career at Washington?"

"I am."

"What is your specialty, prose or poetry?"

Thus the Washington *Star* hits off the selection of Eugene F. Ware, of Kansas, to succeed H. Clay Evans as Pension Commissioner. Mr. Ware has "literary leanings," and is best known as the author of a volume of light and bright Western verse, written over the sobriquet of "Ironquill." Little seems to be known of his attitude on the pension question, but the Chicago *Evening Post* thinks that "from what is known publicly of Mr. Ware, he will not be clay in the hands of the pension agents or undeserving veterans." Mr. Ware is a veteran of the Civil War, and is a lawyer of Topeka, Kan.



THE MODERN CINCINNATUS.
Rather a strenuous rôle for a poet.
—*The Kansas City Journal.*

The manner of Mr. Ware's appointment is considered characteristic of the President. Mr. Ware says he had "not at any time made application for the place," nor exerted himself "to the extent of sending in a single letter of recommendation"; but when he was in Washington not long ago the President men-

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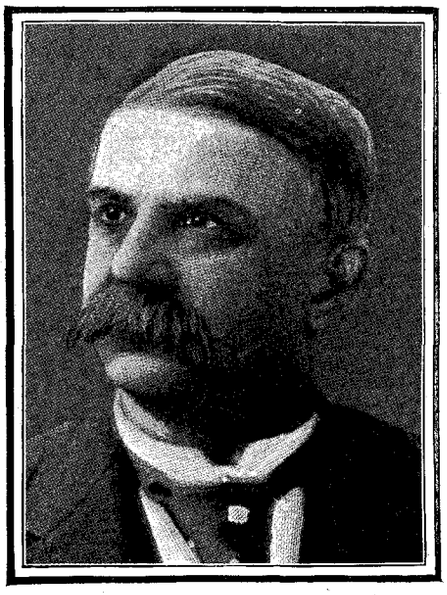
tioned the matter to him. The Kansas delegation in Congress, expecting the appointment for their State, decided, after some debate, upon ex-Representative Peters; but before they had presented his name the President called Senator Burton up on the telephone one morning, so the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says, told him of the selection, and asked him if it would be satisfactory. "As soon as Mr. Burton recovered from his surprise, he said it would," and the other members of the Kansas delegation accepted the selection, when they heard of it, in the same spirit. It is said that objection may be made to Mr. Ware on religious grounds, because he has said that he does not believe in miracles; but the Boston *Herald* remarks that his belief in "a miraculous draft of pensions" will be the main point upon which his fitness should be questioned.



EUGENE F. WARE,
To be Commissioner of Pensions.

It is the literary side of Mr. Ware's nature, however, that receives the most comment. The Chicago *Chronicle* regards the appointment in the light of an attempt to create a poet-laureate of the pension bureau; and the Denver *Republican* bids the "sneering nations" of the Old World to regard the literary celebrities that we now have as President, Secretary of State, and Commissioner of Pensions. Says the Indianapolis *News*:

"Whether the selection of Mr. Eugene F. Ware, of Topeka, better known as 'Ironquill,' to be Commissioner of Pensions, is to be attributed to the President's devotion to Kansas or to his great love of minor poets we do not know. It may be that the Presidential motive in this case is mixed. We forbear to inquire whether there was a feeling on Mr. Roosevelt's part that a poet would stand a better chance of being confirmed, tho much could be said to sustain the theory. For there are poets in the Senate, notably Thomas C. Platt, who is known to have broken into verse on more than one occasion. Of course Mr. Ware is a man of character and ability. No doubt he will make a good officer. Possibly he will not manifest any such Spartan firmness as to arouse the antagonism of the influences that forced Evans out. For Mr. Ware has the reputation of being a rather easy-going soul—as poets should be. It would be foolish to expect that a poet, dreaming of things to come, and engaged in the rapt contemplation of his visions flooded with the light that never was on land or sea, should be able to turn from all this to vulgar struggles against those who would raid the national Treasury. Yet poets have been men of action, especially Shakespeare, who was an actor. Sophocles is known to have fought bravely in one of his country's great battles. Koerner was a warrior as well as a poet. Sir Philip Sidney, who wrote a 'Defense of Poesy,' and was one of our earliest sonneteers, died as the result of a wound received in battle. So Mr. Ware should have his chance. As to the President's fondness for Kansas little need be said. Iowa, Wisconsin, and Kansas are good States to cultivate—both for Presidents and farmers."

An adverse view of the appointment may be seen in the following paragraph from the Springfield *Republican*:

"Mr. Roosevelt has not won the approval of the country, and the admirers of the ideal Roosevelt in particular have suffered a severe shock. The act constitutes a surrender—there is no other word for it—and the triumph of the pension raiders is notable, even if the new commissioner proves to be a second Evans. It is entirely fair to say that if the Kansan who now gets the place follows a looser policy the raiders will be doubly triumphant; while if he simply carries forward the Evans idea, then the removal of the man who bore the brunt of the fight for decent pension administration will still appear indefensible."

PROPOSED RETIREMENT OF GENERAL MILES.

IT is a singularly inopportune time for the President to retire General Miles, in the opinion of most of the journals that comment on his reported determination to do so. These papers credit the general with bringing out Major Gardener's report, which is considered in another column, and which is thought by some to put the War Department in a rather bad light; and it is remarked that if the general is retired now it may look as if he were being punished for performing a valuable public service. One such paper is the Atlanta *Constitution*, which suspects that "the Secretary of War is tired of having a man around who knows so much, and won't keep his mouth shut about it." Another is the Baltimore *News*, which declares that under the circumstances the general's retirement "would bear the look of persecution." So, too, thinks the Detroit *Tribune*; and the Atlanta *Journal* says that the public regards the President's treatment of the general as "unjust and indefensible." The Boston *Transcript*, a strongly Republican paper, says:

"To-day many men in every thousand would say of the forced retirement of General Miles that he was punished for being right in his statements to the great inconvenience of the War Department, for saying something the public has a right to know and the War Department has no right to suppress.

"There is a great deal of sentiment in the community. Sentiment is a powerful factor in the formation of public opinion of governmental acts. The public does not know General Miles, but it thinks it does. It will see in his retirement the humiliation of a white-haired veteran who had won high rank, who had snatched renown from the fire of forty pitched battles before President Roosevelt was seven years old. Such a contrast will greatly affect the public judgment of the enforced retirement of General Miles, more especially if he is succeeded by an officer who is many years his junior in rank and who previous to the Spanish war never had gained distinction enough in active service to make his name familiar to his countrymen."

There have been times when the Southern papers recalled the charge that it was General Miles who ordered Jefferson Davis to be placed in irons, but that incident seems to be ignored, for the present, at least. The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Times-Union* says:

"The trouble is stated to be between General Miles and Secretary Root. If this is true, would it not be better to retire Secretary Root?

"General Miles has been in the army forty years. He has held a general's commission thirty-six years. His whole life has been devoted to military affairs. If Secretary Root knows anything in the world about military affairs, he has learned it in the last few years, tho we know of no reason for thinking that he knows anything about them at all. He has shown no signs.

"The truth is, the War Department is in the hands of a little clique of Washington carpet-knights. The Secretary of War comes to the head of the army from civil life, without any preparation. He has been a successful lawyer or politician. This describes Secretary Root accurately, but it also describes many of his predecessors. The head of the War Department, as a rule, goes into office without any knowledge of military affairs. . . . .

"So long as the Republicans are in power, this little clique of parlor-warriors are safe in their positions and in their influence. If the Democrats should win, no more pressing duty will confront them than the clearing out of this little nest of envious incompetents. There have been enough army and navy scandals during the last four years to suffice for the whole history of the

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country. They are fastened on the country as long as the Republicans control. It is the duty of the Democratic party to the extent of its power now to attempt to clear the army and navy of these influences that have brought them into disrepute."

On the other side there are a number of papers which regard the strained relations between the general and the Administration as insufferable. Thus the Providence *Journal* says:

"In the past history of the country, the ranking generals of the army have maintained an almost continuous quarrel with the Secretaries of War, but they appear as a rule to have kept on reasonably good terms with the Presidents, their acknowledged superiors. With General Miles the case has been different, and if his persistent antagonism to the policy of the Administration should at last result in his forced retirement it is not easy to see how he has any one to blame for it but himself. He has apparently been endeavoring to make himself in reality the commander of the army, while the office he holds is but a nominal one, and of late has lost few opportunities of placing himself in a position where he has been sure to meet with a rebuff. Perhaps he has the satisfaction of feeling that he has tried to fulfil a duty even in fighting what was plainly bound to be a losing fight, but personal interest, rather than the good of the service, seems to have been his leading motive. His course has not been dignified, and it has caused him to lose steadily in reputation."

The Minneapolis *Times* says similarly:

"The retirement of General Miles would be much preferable to the continuance of such a state of things as would seem to obtain in Washington to-day. The President can not retire or is not to be expected to. Even General Miles would hardly advocate the violation of the Constitution to the extent of abolishing the position of Secretary of War. As the general of the army is largely a figure-head, and, as General Scofield has pointed out, necessarily so, he would seem to be the one to step down and relieve the situation."

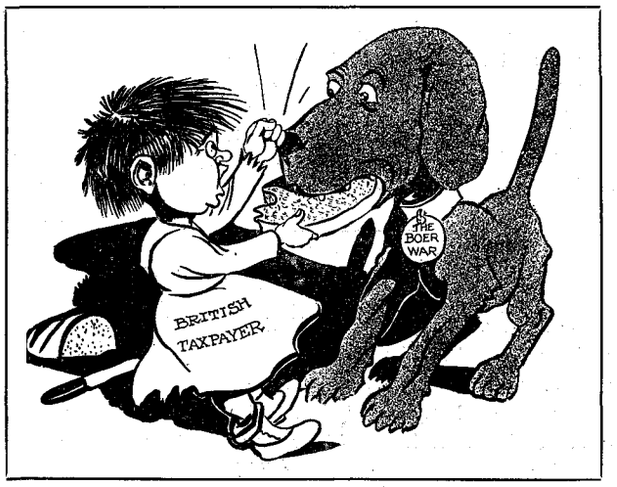
THE BOERS, THE BRITON'S BREAD, AND THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A NEW picture of the ex-President of the South African republic is suggested by the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* when he says that "Mr. Kruger, besides 'staggering humanity,' has driven the last nail in the coffin of free trade." The "last nail" referred to is the duty on grain, flour, and meal proposed by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer in order to raise revenue for the expenses in South Africa. The price of flour has already been advanced in England as a result of this move, and the Baltimore *American* is glad that the people who "have been tossing up their caps in exultation" over the killing of the Boers, and who have broken up meetings of protest against the war, will now see how it feels to help pay for it; and it regards this result as "something like righteous retribution." The American papers which argue that "the foreigner pays the tax," however, believe that the American farmers who raise the grain will be the sufferers. This will certainly be the case, a great many papers agree, if Secretary Chamberlain shall be successful in his scheme of letting the products of the British colonies in free of duty, while taxing the imports from foreign countries. But such a result has not yet been reached, and much doubt is expressed if it ever will be. The Chancellor of the Exchequer holds that the present tax is a revenue, not a tariff measure; Mr. Chamberlain's scheme would be a typical preferential tariff.

Serious results may follow even this slight duty (3 d. per hundredweight on all grain, and 5 d. per hundredweight on flour and meal), in the opinion of several journals. Says the Springfield *Republican*:

"Can it be believed that British industry will be able to hold its place in the competition against Germany and particularly the United States, if it is handicapped ever so little by bread taxes? The peculiar situation and diminutive size of the British isles show that the chief factor of British wealth is manufactures, and that free trade with all the world in food products is very desirable, if not essential, for the future success of British commerce and industry. The agricultural colonies could easily bleed the mother country to death, under modern conditions, were they permitted to write her tariff schedules.

"It will be found that the subordination of British manufactures to the home and the colonial agriculturists will not be submitted to by the industrial classes without a stern contest, and it is hardly credible that such subordination can take place without arousing in Britain a tremendous reaction against the imperial idea. The great danger is that the conflict between the different forces, now precipitated, will itself strike a heavy economic blow at England, and justify the belief that the British nation has passed the zenith of its prestige and power."



AND NOW IT'S HIS BREAD.
"Let loose, can't ye?"
—*The Chicago Tribune.*

So, too, thinks the Cleveland *Leader*, which says:

"The result of taxing foreign grain, flour, and meal must be to increase the cost of feeding the workingmen of the British Isles. They must get higher wages, eat coarser and cheaper food, or have less margin for savings or the comforts of life. But any such scaling down of food or other necessaries will surely stimulate emigration. That, in turn, will tend to harden the wage market and increase the difficulties of British manufacturers.

"Like many other signs of the times, the decision of the Salisbury ministry to place duties on grain, flour, and meals points to more and more strain upon the active business men, the captains of industry, in the British Isles, and hence upon the whole country. They must deal, at the same moment, with more formidable and confident foreign rivalry and less favorable conditions at home. It seems inevitable that there should be an increase in the advantage already gained by the countries which are able to do business on the largest scale and can support their people most cheaply, easily, and bountifully on their own products."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* and the Chicago *Tribune*, however, fail to foresee any such startling results as some of the other papers predict. The latter paper remarks:

"The effect of the bread tax on the price of a loaf of bread may be infinitesimal, but in all probability the wheat and flour duties will be repealed when the present crying need for money is over. They are revenue, not protective, duties. If it shall appear that their effect is to raise perceptibly the price of bread there will be an irresistible popular demand for their repeal. Hence it can not be assumed that these duties forebode the abandonment of the free-trade theory. The United States has not yet converted Great Britain. The Boers can not yet boast that they have reversed permanently the time-honored economic policy of England."

Nor will the American farmer be driven to the poor-house, to judge from the following comment by the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*:

"As to the effect of the new duties on American exports, the

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best expert opinion is that it will be practically inappreciable, so long, at any rate, as no discrimination in favor of Canada and Australia is shown. The British will go on eating bread, whatever its cost, and consequently there will be no diminution in the demand for wheat and flour. England can not raise more than a quarter of the breadstuffs she consumes, and more than half of the remaining three-fourths is imported from the United States. It is suspected, however, that Mr. Chamberlain designs to favor the British colonies by exempting them from the tax, and in that case, of course, our trade would be seriously handicapped, for Canada and Australia would be stimulated by such discrimination to cultivate breadstuffs in much greater abundance. That, however, would be protection pure and simple, and it is very doubtful whether Parliament will consent to such a radical departure from the time-honored principles and customs. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach himself is positively opposed to any such scheme. But Uncle Sam need not worry about how he will cross that bridge till he comes to it."

MORE "MORGANIZATION."

SOME one has remarked that if the radical parties would unite and make J. Pierpont Morgan emperor, they would bring about at once the government control of transportation for which they have so long been striving, together with the control of the steel and coal industries, and a few others, perhaps, thrown in for good measure. Two new illustrations of Mr. Morgan's genius for combination have been afforded in the last few days. One is the harmonizing of the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern railways; the other, the combination of the principal transatlantic steamship lines into a consolidation which the managing director of one of the lines compares with the steel trust.

The story of the steamship combination is told and commented upon as follows by the London correspondent of the New York *Herald:*

"The details of the biggest steamship deal ever consummated were made public to-night. J. Pierpont Morgan has succeeded in his project of bringing together in a close working agreement the six biggest British-American transatlantic lines, while the two great German lines have agreed to enter into a harmonious working agreement that assures a tight-and-fast community of interest.

"The lines in the new combination are the White Star, Dominion, Leyland, Atlantic Transport, American, and Red Star, while allied and heartily cooperating are the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd. To every one familiar with the North Atlantic steamship situation this combination seems irresistible, with the fast liners of the White Star, the American, Hamburg-American, and North German Lloyd.

"The passenger situation seems absolutely in the grasp of the new combination, while the big fleets of enormous cargo boats belonging to the Leyland, the Dominion, the Atlantic Transport, and the Red Star lines make the domination of the freight business absolute. . . . . .

"By the new arrangement a possible war of British versus American capital, or, what would be far worse, a commercially political war of ship bounties between two governments, has been avoided. To the public the chief benefit will accrue from a uniformity of service in winter as well as in summer, which can not be had at present."

The big corporation will own about 208 vessels, of which 114 are now in the Atlantic service. The fleet includes such famous ocean flyers as the *Celtic*, *Oceanic*, *Cymric*, *Majestic* and *Teutonic* of the White Star line, and the *St. Louis*, *St. Paul*, *New York*, and *Philadelphia* of the American line. A most important feature of the consolidation is the fact that the capitalists controlling it also control some of the principal American railroads, and will thus be able to divert westward freight to their own lines of railroad and eastward freight to their own lines of steamers. Steamer schedules may be changed to allow of daily departures and arrivals, and the losses due to running empty steamers in the dull season will be cut off. A member of the Morgan firm makes the following statement in an interview:

"A corporation similar in most respects to the United States Steel Corporation will be formed, and this will take over the stock of the companies in the combination and issue to them its stock instead. No change will be made in the management of these lines, and the various ships will continue to fly the flags they fly now.

"If the British ships were put under the American flag they would lose their present subsidies, and that would, of course, be undesirable. It must be remembered also that in case of war the British Government would have the same right to call on the companies for the ships under contract to the Government that it has now.

"In answer to the question as to what would be done if the ship subsidy bill were to be passed, I can say that in case the bill were passed, we could complete the combination with American ships. Otherwise it will be completed with British ships.

"The combination is, as I said, in the nature of a pooling agreement, and on the lines of the United States Steel Corporation.

"The central or holding company, as you may call it, will be distinctly American and will be directed from here. As the companies included in the Steel Corporation are run independently, subject only to the general supervision of the United States Steel Corporation, so the companies that go into the steamship combination will be individually independent. I can not say yet what the capitalization of the new corporation will be. Besides its capital stock it will issue bonds.

"The capital necessary to carry the plan through has been subscribed already, and Mr. Morgan will act as syndicate manager. Mr. Steele, of Mr. Morgan's firm, and Mr. Griscom, of the International Navigation Company, have been active in bringing the combination about. Of course if you guess that Mr. Morgan was the prime mover in effecting it, you will not be far wrong."

The railroad combination is considered by the press generally as an unexpected development of a stock-jobbing raid. Mr. John W. Gates and his friends, so the newspapers report, perceiving that enough shares of Louisville and Nashville stock were purchasable to give control of the road, promptly organized a "raid," bought a controlling interest in the road, sent the price of shares up $25, and sold out to Mr. Morgan at this handsome advance, realizing about $7,500,000 profit—"a small profit," says *The Wall Street Journal*, "considering the work, the risks, the interests involved, and the resulting good expected in the harmonizing of two great properties in the railroad field." The Springfield *Republican* says:

"Thus the consolidation of the railways of the South comes near to being complete for all practical purposes; and the merging of railway control over the country proceeds rapidly along lines making for the creation of three great groups of consolidated properties—the trunk line group to include all roads east of Chicago and north of the Carolinas; the transcontinental group embracing all roads to the northwest, west, and southwest of Chicago, and the Southern group to include all lines of a general northward and southward trend within the territory between the Ohio, Potomac, and Mississippi rivers. And these groups are just as rapidly falling under the control of men disposed to act in concert."

"It is pretty sure," however, thinks the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "that Kentucky will not submit without resistance to this merger of the Louisville and Nashville with the Morgan interests. A good part of the Louisville and Nashville is in Kentucky, and Kentucky has a law against the combination of parallel roads, which certainly will be invoked should there seem reason to believe that it applies to this case."

No more the childish jingle wins
Our souls from musings sad;
The meat trust owns the little lamb
That gentle Mary had.

—*The Washington Star.*

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WHAT THE BEET-SUGAR MEN DID.

THE beet-sugar advocates in the House have made a break in the party ranks, and have compelled the party to declare its attitude toward the sugar trust, so the great majority of the papers declare; and the free-trade papers think that they have also started a tariff reform avalanche that may sweep the Republican party out of power in the House. The thirty beet-sugar Republicans joined forces with the Democrats, on Friday of last week, to add to the Cuban reciprocity measure a clause making, in the tariff on refined sugar, a reduction that will cut the profits of the sugar trust, it is reckoned, about $6,000,000 a year. After thus amending the measure, the thirty arrayed themselves against it on the final vote, compelling the party leaders to depend on the affirmative votes of Democrats to secure its passage. The bill, with its amendment aimed at the trust, passed by a vote of 247 to 52. As the proposed reduction in the tariff on refined sugar, to judge from the comments in the New York *Journal of Commerce* and other papers, will hurt the beet interests as much as it will the refineries, it is pretty generally supposed that the beet men put the amendment in with the idea that it would kill the bill; but it was passed, and now goes to the Senate, which must decide whether or not it will indorse this anti-trust amendment. If the Senate cuts it out, says the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), "the Republican party's anti-trust professions will receive a severe blow, and many Republican candidates, especially in the Northwest, will receive harsh treatment in the Congressional elections."

The Rochester *Post Express* (Rep.) declares that the beet men have forfeited all claim to consideration. It says:

"Because they could not have their own way, that is, because they could not defeat the concession to Cuba, they have apparently tried to revenge themselves upon the party that has shielded them from foreign competition. Their action has all the appearance of an elimination of the nose to spite the face.

"In consequence of this action, the Republican majority might, it seems to us, have regarded themselves as relieved from obligations to the beet-sugar interests, and adopted the amendment of Representative McClellan increasing the proposed reduction on Cuban imports from twenty to forty per cent."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* reports "a very prominent Republican" as saying:

"Not in ten years has there been a time when the situation in national politics was so threatening for the Republican party. We are just preparing to go before the country for the election of a new House of Representatives. Apparently it will be 1890 over again. How are we preparing for it? We seem to have no leader. The Republicans in the House are a leaderless mob. A minority of the Republicans there combine with the Democrats, and that is an end of party responsibility and party discipline. Exactly the same situation prevails in the Senate. There is no leader, and a few Senators who were elected as Republicans stand ready to form an alliance with the Democrats—if indeed the alliance has not been formed already—to overthrow the policy of the Administration and bid defiance to party authority. How is it to end? Unless the big men of the party come to their senses it will end in disaster after disaster and loss of the Presidency in 1904."

The beet-sugar growers of Michigan and the West regard the thirty as heroes. The Detroit *Journal* (Rep.), for instance, says:

"Whether the Senate refuses to pass the Cuban reciprocity bill in its present form, and the House finally recedes from its position favoring the removal of the differential duty in favor of raw sugar, or whether the contrary occurs, can not take from the Michigan members of Congress the credit they should have for the fight they have made in the interest of beet sugar. They have fought all the way up the San Juan slope, from the top of which the representatives whose constituents' interests were not affected were firing hot shot in favor of foreign planters, not one of whom came forward to testify to actual, present distress. The Michigan men drew recruits from the opposing force; they dislodged the enemy and took possession of their earthworks."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

NEARLY every newspaper in the country is giving the beef trust a roast. —*The Atlanta Journal.*

NEW YORK'S wet and dry Sundays do not depend on the Weather Bureau.—*The Baltimore American.*

WHILE the Alps endure there will be coldness between Switzerland and Italy.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

IT must be admitted that the Belgian Socialists are not displaying any great amount of sociability.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

GENERAL MACARTHUR says the Filipinos are of an artistic temperament. Perhaps we Americans will catch it.—*The Chicago News.*

QUAY wants the Chinese empire Christianized. He prefers, however, to keep Pennsylvania as it is.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE Schley case resembles those patent clothes-pins that always open at one end when you close the other.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

IF America had not sold 200,000 horses and mules to Great Britain the Boers would all be on foot by this time.—*The New York World.*

WILL J. Pierpont Morgan be obliged to step over and merge Belgium with some larger and less turbulent country?—*The Chicago News.*

ADMIRAL SCHLEY has been responding to a toast by speaking on woman, lovely woman. That seems a reasonably safe subject.—*The Chicago News.*

THE next most popular novel should be "The Winning of the South by Theodore Roosevelt." The author should be Benjamin Tillman.—*The Brooklyn Times.*

ASKED by a justice to give an account of himself, a Georgia darkey replied: "I des a po' ol' nigger, suh, votin' aroun' fer a honest livin'!"—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

THREE editors are in jail in Manila for *lèse majesté* toward the civil government. Perhaps free speech also remains behind with the Constitution. —*The Chicago Evening Post.*

HOW the wheel goes 'round! The proposition to abolish slavery everywhere within the jurisdiction of the United States comes from a Southern Congressman.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

A CHICAGO correspondent informs us that the "reform" candidate who was defeated by "Bathhouse John" in the recent election in that city "was a man who opened his campaign with the declaration that he could drink as much whisky as anybody else in the first ward, and a challenge to Coughlin to drink a bout with him for the office of alderman," and who "also promised that if he should be elected he would not attempt to enforce the law in his ward, but allow the saloons to do as they please and would let gambling go on just as usual, making in the same connection the observation that he liked 'to sit in on a game' himself, once in a while." The correspondent adds that "this is the brand of reform that flourishes under Republican auspices in the city of Chicago."

IN BELGIUM.
Which hand wins?
—*The New York Evening Journal.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

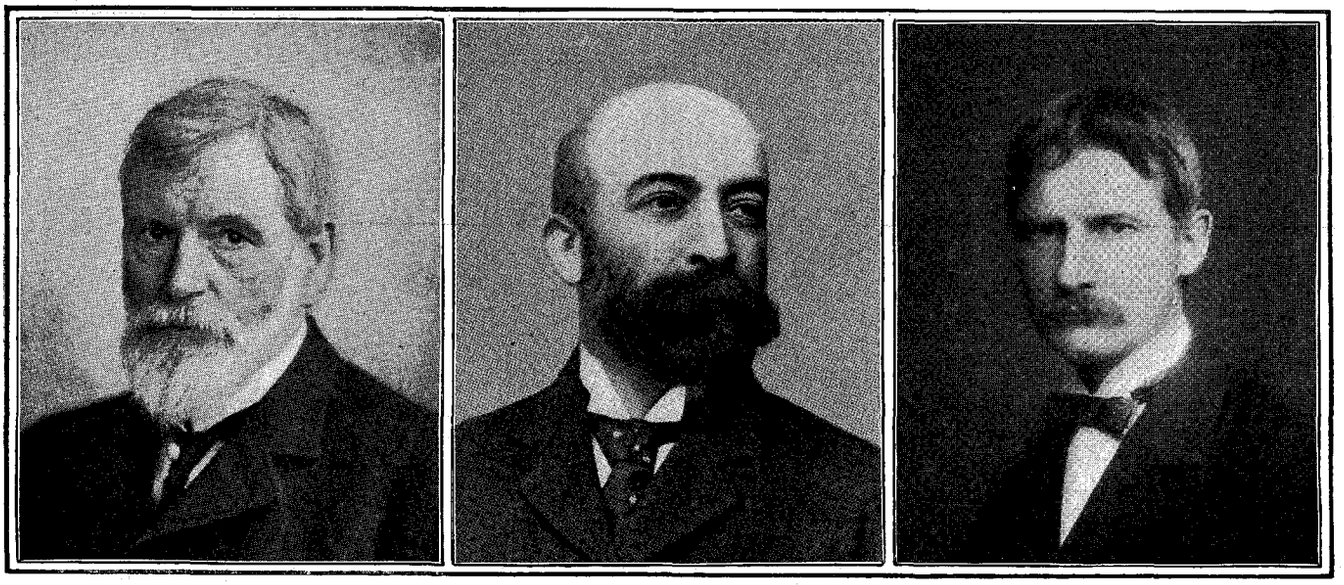
EARNINGS OF FAMOUS AMERICAN AUTHORS.

ABOUT twenty years ago, Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote to a young literary aspirant that, so far as he knew, all the authors of the United States were "as poor as church mice"; and Bayard Taylor once told a friend that "wealth is never attained in this country, or perhaps in any other, by the highest pursuit and most permanent form of literary labor." Probably these statements would need to be revised to-day, for men of letters are now much more liberally remunerated than they were a generation ago. It can not fail to be a matter for regret among thoughtful people, observes a recent writer, Mr. Frederick Stanford, that "such authors as Hawthorne and Poe, not to mention others also often desperately hard pressed for money, could not have postponed themselves to this more remunerative period." Edgar Allan Poe, as is well known, received but the scantiest financial recognition of his great literary gifts. Says Mr. Stanford (in the New York *Times Saturday Review*, March 15):

"His first earning was the prize money, $100, he received in Baltimore for 'The MS. Found in a Bottle.' After that success he got employment as assistant editor of *The Southern Literary Messenger* at $10 a week. Later, when he was a free lance in Philadelphia, he contributed much to *Burton's Magazine* at the rate of $3 a printed page. Several of his best tales were published in that periodical at that price. He sent reviews and critical articles to Lowell's *Pioneer* in Boston for $5 and $10, and finally that publication failed, leaving him one of the unpaid creditors. In 1841, when he was thirty-two years old, he wrote to a friend in a government office that he would be glad to secure any regular work which would pay him $500 a year. 'To coin one's brain into silver at the nod of a master,' he declared, 'is, to my thinking, the hardest task in the world.' In 1843 he won from *The Dollar Newspaper* a prize of $100 for the story entitled 'The Gold Bug,' which had been rejected by Burton, and that, with the single exception of the other prize already mentioned, was Poe's best pay for any single production. His greatest success, 'The Raven,' was sold in 1845 to *The American Review*, a second-rate monthly, for $15. *The Mirror* reprinted the poem immediately, calling attention to its exceptional quality, and it was soon afloat in all the papers of the country."

Washington Irving made about $600 on the first edition of "The Sketch Book," and Harriet Beecher Stowe sold the serial rights of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to *The National Era* for $300. Most of Hawthorne's "Twice-Told Tales" were printed in *The Token*, an annual published by S. G. Goodrich, and he received $35 apiece for them. Mr. Stanford continues:

"The literary pay which Lowell and Longfellow received while their reputations were making was not sufficient to encourage either to dispense with the salary of a professor, $1,500 a year, paid each at Harvard College. There used to be a statement in transit at Cambridge, about the time Lowell was appointed a diplomatist, that his neighbor, Mr. John Bartlett, once the head of Little, Brown & Co., but best known as the author of Bartlett's 'Familiar Quotations,' had realized more on three editions of that work than Lowell had received for all he had published. His first pay of any consequence was earned by editorial work and articles contributed to *The North American Review*. It is inferred from a passage in Scudder's biography that when Lowell had $800 in hand he felt at ease in money affairs. Longfellow enjoyed the labor of composition, pay or no pay. Altho the publisher of 'Hyperion' failed and one-half of the edition was seized by the creditors, the author wrote: 'No matter. I had the glorious satisfaction of writing it.' He also informed his friend Greene, in 1840, that all the publishers, whether of books or periodicals, were desperately poor just then and that the editor of *The Knickerbocker Magazine* had not paid him for his work the last three years. A letter, tho, from Park Benjamin at the beginning of that year makes it apparent that the editor of *The New World* was not without money. 'Your ballad, "The Wreck of the Hesperus,"' he sent word to Longfellow, 'is grand. Inclosed are $25, the sum you mentioned for it.' 'The Skeleton in Armor' was printed in *The Knickerbocker* for January, 1841, and the pay for it was $25. A few months later Sam Ward, who was then in Wall Street, began to act as Longfellow's literary broker in New York. He wrote to Ward that Benjamin wanted a couple of poems and offered $20 for each. 'If you have not disposed of "Charles River,"' he directed, 'send it to him. I shall send him a new poem, called simply "Fennel." It is as good perhaps as "Excelsior." Hawthorne, who is passing the night with me, likes it better.' Mention should be made that it was Ward who negotiated the sale of 'The Hanging of the Crane' with Robert Bonner for *The Ledger* in 1874. Longfellow knew nothing of the affair until Ward carried him a check for $3,000 and asked for the manuscript. The money proved too tempting to resist. Bonner made Ward a present of $1,000 for the service he had rendered him. In 1877 Harper & Brothers paid Longfellow $1,000 for the right to publish the long poem 'Keramos' in their magazine. These two amounts were the culminating prices for Longfellow's single productions. His executors estimated in



HENRY MILLS ALDEN, Editor of *Harper's Magazine*.

EDWARD LIVERMORE BURLINGAME, Editor of *Scribner's Magazine*.

HARRISON SMITH MORRIS, Editor of *Lippincott's Magazine*.

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.—VI. HARPER'S, SCRIBNER'S, AND LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINES.

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their accounting that the plates and copyrights of all his works in 1882 were worth about $30,000. He was an industrious literary worker for more than fifty years."

Sir Walter Besant, when he died, left but $40,000,—"a fortune that would be considered poor for a prosperous grocer in a small way of business," as one writer has remarked. Thackeray, at the height of his fame, confessed the irksomeness of writing his weekly article for *Punch*, but said he could not afford to sacrifice the five guineas a week that it brought him. In 1877 Bayard Taylor wrote to a Western friend:

"Emerson is now seventy-four years old, and his last volume is the only one which has approached a remunerative sale. Bryant is in his eighty-third year, and he could not buy a modest house with all he ever received in his life from his poems. Washington Irving was nearly seventy years old before the sale of his works at home met the expenses of his simple life at Sunnyside. I have no reason to complain of the remuneration formerly derived from the works which I know possess slight literary value. But the translation of 'Faust,' to which I gave all my best and freshest leisure during six or seven years, has hardly yielded me about as much as a fortnight's lecturing."

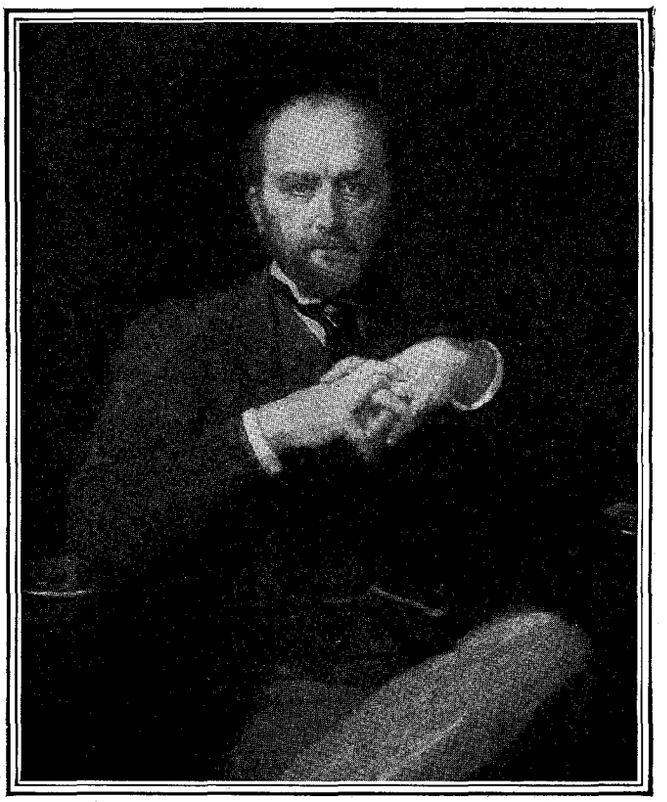
HENRY JAMES AS THE INTERPRETER OF GEORGE SAND.

IT has been remarked as a strange fact that no French writer has as yet undertaken a biography of the most famous of all French women of letters, Madame George Sand. "Everything about this extraordinary woman is interesting," observes Mr. Henry James, "and we can easily imagine the posthumous honors we ourselves would have hastened to assure to a part taken, in literature and life, with such brilliancy and sincerity." A biography has at last been attempted, but it is by a Russian writer, Madame Vladimir Karénine. Mr. James pronounces the book "at once remarkably expert and singularly provincial," and makes it the text for an elaborate analysis of the personality and literary genius of Madame Sand. "Would, indeed, any but that remarkable 'Slav' superiority to prejudice," he asks, "have availed to handle the strange life-history of the French writer in a 'large, free way'? Proceeding to a consideration of Madame Sand's alliances and *amours*—a subject which, in the writer's estimation, is far raised above the "usual tittle-tattle about 'private' relations" by the fact that "we deal with relations foredoomed to publicity by the strange economy involved in the very play of genius"—Mr. James suggests that her heredity was in large measure responsible for her apparent grossness. On this point he writes (in *The North American Review*, April):

"Monstrous monarchs and bastards of kings, bastards of bastards, courtesans, dancers supple and hard, accomplished men and women of the old, dead, great world, seasoned young soldiers of the imperial epic, grisettes of the *pavé de Paris*, Parisian to the core—the mixture was not quite the blood of people in general, and, obviously, such a final flower of such a stem might well have fixed the attention and appeal to the vigilance of those qualified to watch its development. These persons would, doubtless, however, as a result of their observation, have acquired betimes a sense of the high vitality of their young friend. Formed essentially for independence, and constructed for resistance and survival, she was to be trusted, as I have hinted, to take care of herself: this was always the residuary fact, whenever a passion was spent. She took care of Musset, she took care of Chopin, took care, in short, in her career, of a whole series of nurslings, but never failed, through the worst ingratitude, to be, by her own elasticity, still better taken care of. This is why we call her anomalous and deprecate any view of her success that loses sight of the anomaly. The success was so great that, but *for* the remainder, she would be too encouraging. She was one in a million, and the cluster of circumstances is too unlikely to recur."

It can not be overlooked, declares Mr. James, that "nothing was ever less wasted, from beginning to end, than all this amorous experience and all this luxury of wo. . . . The poems, the letters, the diaries, the novels, the unextinguished accents and lingering echoes that commemorate her 'passion' are among the treasures of the human imagination." He continues:

"In Madame Sand's particular case, the constant recurrence of the malady of passion promoted, in the most extraordinary way, the superior appearance, the general expression, of health. It is not, of course, to be denied that there are, in her works, infirmities and disfigurements, odd smutches even, or unwitting drolleries, which show a sense on some sides enfeebled. The sense of her characters themselves, for instance, is constantly a confused one; they are too often at sea as to what is possible and what impossible for what we roughly call decent people. Her own categories, loose and liberal, are yet, naturally, never rough; when they sin it is by excess of indulgence and absence of the humorous vision, a nose for the ridiculous—the fatal want, this



Photograph by Hollyer, London.

A RECENT PORTRAIT OF HENRY JAMES.

last almost always, we are reminded, the heel of Achilles, in the sentimental, the romantic estimate. The general solidity of her novels, at any rate, I leave impugned, and the feature I have just noted in them is but one of the points at which they fail of reality."

Back of all, however, as Mr. James admits, was the paradox which lay in the "irreconcilability of her distinction and her vulgarity." "Vulgar, somehow, in spite of everything," he says, "is the record of so much taking and tasting and leaving, so much publicity and palpability of 'heart,' so much experience reduced only to the terms of so many more or less greasy males." Balzac's comment that Madame Sand had in her character "all the leading marks of a man," with as little as possible of the woman, Mr. James accepts as the nearest solution of the riddle presented by her character. He says:

"As a man Madame Sand was admirable—especially as a man of the dressing-gown and slippers order, easy of approach and of *tutoiement*, rubbing shoulders with queer company and not superstitiously haunted by the conception of the gentleman. There have been many men of genius, delightful, prodigal, and even immortal, who squared but scantily with that conception, and it

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is a company to which our heroine is simply one of the most interesting of recruits. She has in it all her value and loses none of her charm. Above all, she becomes in a manner comprehensible, as any frank Bohemian is comprehensible. We have only to imagine the Bohemian really endowed, the Bohemian that is both industrious and wise, to get almost all her formula. She keeps, here and there, a feminine streak—has at moments an excess of volubility and too great an insistence on having been in the right; but, for the rest, as Balzac says, the character, confronted with the position, is an explanation."

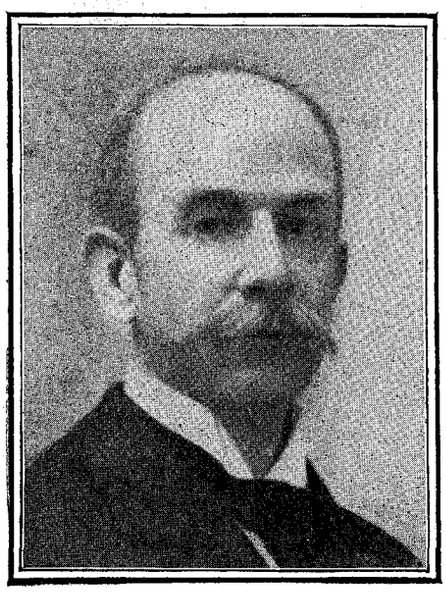
In conclusion, we quote Mr. James's warm tribute to Madame Sand as a writer:

"It describes Madame Sand with breadth, but not with extravagance, to speak of her as a sister of Goethe, and we feel that for Goethe it can never be too late to care. But the case exemplifies, perhaps precisely, the difference, even in the most brilliant families, between sisters and brothers. She was to have the family spirit, but she was to receive from the fairies who attended at her cradle the silver cup, not the gold. She was to write a hundred books, but she was not to write 'Faust.' She was to have all the distinction, but not all the perfection; and there could be no better instance of the degree in which a woman may achieve the one and still fail of the other. When it is a question of the rare originals who have either, she confirms us, masculine as she is, in believing that it takes a still greater masculinity to have both. What she had, however, she had in profusion; she was one of the deepest voices of that great mid-century concert against the last fine strains of which we are more and more banging the doors. Her work, beautiful, plentiful, and fluid, has floated itself out to sea, even as the melting snows of the high places are floated."

ART AS A COMMERCIAL ASSET.

A SUGGESTIVE and very novel view of the possibilities of American art is taken by Mr. Brooks Adams, the author of "America's Economic Supremacy," who points out that while the United States surpasses the nations of the world in many departments of activity, she lags behind in other departments "and in none more than in the domain of art." Writing in the current issue of *Municipal Affairs* (New York), he says:

"The greatest economic pitfall of our Western civilization is, in my judgment, waste, and our chief item of waste is the leakage of income to Europe, through citizens who live wholly or partially abroad. These individuals live abroad because they find their senses gratified in Europe more perfectly than in the United States, because in some respects Europeans are more intelligent than Americans. Bankers estimate that Americans spend upward of $100,000,000 annually in foreign countries—a sum, possibly, not far from the net earnings of the United States Steel Company, after deducting the cost of the renewal of the plant. For the most part, this enormous outlay is dead loss. We have nothing to show for it. It has been absorbed by foreign railways, hotels, theaters, and dressmakers. Were New York as attractive to our own people as Paris, much of this money would stay at home, and we should also attract strangers hither. In reality, New York somewhat resembles a gigantic railway junction. New York is thronged, but those who visit her are apt to come for business, and not to tarry for pleasure. The same thing is true of most American cities."



MR. BROOKS ADAMS.

Turning to the life of ancient times for an illustration of his point of view, Mr. Adams cites the struggle for supremacy between the Greeks and the Phenicians. He declares:

"The Greeks have been extolled for many qualities, chiefly artistic and literary; to my mind, their genius rather lay in finance and colonization. Before all else they were men of business—perhaps the most sagacious the world has ever known—and they conceived and perfected an economic system which outlasted the Phenician oligarchies and the Roman empire, and ended only after a life of two thousand years in the cataclysm of the crusades. . . . The Greeks were maritime; their cities usually lay upon the coast; they wished them to be visible from afar. Accordingly, upon some conspicuous point they built a temple of gleaming marble; perhaps they tinted it to enhance its brilliancy. This temple, tho small, was faultless; its construction, tho good, was economical. It maintained itself by its own weight; it needed few or no repairs. Once seen it could never be mistaken. It was the most refined, the most effective, and the cheapest form of advertising ever devised, and its success has been commensurate with its deserts. I venture to assert that no investment ever yielded such a large return through so long a period as that made by Pericles on the Acropolis. Today those ruins are the best asset that Greece owns, and every year Americans leave some portion of the $100,000,000 I just mentioned in the hands of the Athenians as their contribution to the tax which Greek genius still levies on the world. The same fact is true of Sicily and Pæstum."

A generation ago, continues Mr. Adams, the French made an investment in the reorganization of Paris upon the basis of modern art production, and it has been an entirely successful experiment:

"The scheme adopted was comprehensive, and included every sensuous gratification from the marvelous collections of the Louvre and the National Library, which are open free, to the theaters, the restaurants, and the dressmakers of the boulevards and the Rue de la Paix. No man can estimate the harvest France reaps from these sources, but I think I risk little in affirming that it must equal our profits on iron and steel."

In conclusion, Mr. Adams pleads for a new art renaissance in America, if only for commercial reasons, and calls upon the citizens of New York to consider this problem with all the gravity that it demands. He says:

"New York has possibilities equaling those of Corinth or Alexandria, and New York should teach this nation how to use greatly the noble gifts of nature. In this task you can not triumph by devoting to it the lees and refuse of your minds, by giving an hour here and there snatched from graver toils. To attain your end you must treat New York gravely, as Pericles treated Athens or as Napoleon treated Paris. You must have a plan; you must pursue that plan steadfastly through long years until you reach your goal.

"Even here at hand we have a model, tho on a moderate scale. A century ago the national Government laid out Washington upon a specific plan. Through good fortune and bad, through years of discouragement, that scheme has been followed, and Washington is fast becoming one of the beautiful cities of the earth. Also she reaps her reward. Washington is now the most fashionable winter watering-place of America, and 140 or 150 rich families might well pay the interest on $100,000,000, tho I do not believe any large sum has been expended in adorning Washington, beyond the public buildings. Once more I quote the Greeks. Their triumph lay not only in building better but in building cheaper than their neighbors.

"There is no reason why New York should not excel, for she has all the resources of an international metropolis. You can do far more for New York than Congress has done for Washington; you can do what the Greeks did for Alexandria—you can make her alike a financial and artistic capital. By so doing you would also aid our common country. No city has a finer site, none

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PORTRAITS OF VISITING GERMAN PLAYERS.

more wealth, more intelligence, or more energy, and New York could succeed as brilliantly in this momentous enterprise as she does in transportation, in industry, or in finance, if she would devote to it a tithe of the genius which she lavishes on railway administration or on the Stock Exchange."

THE VISITING GERMAN ACTORS.

WHAT is regarded by Mr. John Corbin, the dramatic critic of the New York *Times*, as "the most important dramatic event of the season, at least to those interested in the serious drama," is the current series of performances at Conried's Irving Place Theater, New York, by Herr Ferdinand Bonn, Herr Adolf Sonnenthal, and Madame Helene Odilon. Herr Sonnenthal, the eminent Viennese actor, and Madame Odilon have both visited this country before, but Herr Bonn made his début to an American audience on April 3 in Schiller's "The Robbers." Later he appeared in "The Violin-Maker of Cremona," a one-act play which gave him an opportunity to display his virtuosity as a violin-player; in Dumas's "Kean," which *The Times* critic described as "the most interesting performance yet given by the young German visitor"; and in a farce of his own composition entitled "Kiwito." Of the last-named play *The Commercial Advertiser* says:

"It seemed to be received with more favor by the audience than any play he has given. It is a satire, broad but true, sometimes farcical, but often just, even in detail, of the weaknesses of German character and convention, some of which failings are of the common heritage of mankind, such as moral hypocrisy, avarice, and snobbery, while others are rather the intimate absurdities of this particular nation, and include peculiarities in the manner of taking food, an excessive contrast between the mode of living in public and in private, overfamiliarity by servants, and a large number of similar details, all of which proved amusing to the Germans present. The comedy is full of spirit throughout, and does not seem to suffer much from its thin plot and happy-go-lucky construction. Herr Bonn in the part of a Japanese nobleman, whose ideas and manners contrast with the German traits which are satirized, and whose imperfect command of the language helps to create the plot and the fun, again showed his mastery of make-up, of carriage, gait, and gesture, looking in every detail what he pretended to be, and he also used his gifts for light comedy and farce in the most pleasing way, helping to make the evening one of charm throughout. Herr Bonn is not like any American actor, but if it were necessary to use a comparison he might be called the German Mansfield. He has that actor's smoothness, grace, versatility, and skill in externals, without his idiosyncrasies and also without his individuality."

Herr Bonn is especially famous in his Shakespearian rôles, which include Hamlet, Macbeth, Shylock, Lear, the Fool in Lear, Henry V., and Holofernes. Among the most notable of his New York appearances was that in which he took the part of the "Fool" in "King Lear," the title rôle being taken by Herr Sonnenthal. The performance was one, declares the critic of *The Times*, that intelligent Germans will no doubt "remember for a life-time."

THE USES OF YELLOW JOURNALISM.

AT a recent meeting of the "Get Together Club," a New York dining-club organized for the purpose of discussing social and political questions, the main topic was "The Uses and Abuses of Yellow Journalism." Mr. James Creelman, the well-known journalist, was invited to take the affirmative side in the discussion, and, being unable to be present, wrote a letter on the subject, which is reproduced in *Social Service* (New York, April). He admits that yellow newspapers sin "against good taste"; that "the typographical violence of these newspapers gets on the nerves"; and that "there is an unfortunate tendency to degrade the dignity of journalism by placing the frivolous and merely amusing elements before the news." But, on the other hand, "there is this to be said about the yellow journals: They have created newspaper readers." Mr. Creelman continues:

"When I began my newspaper work in *The Herald* office, a circulation of 120,000 might be said to represent the number of copies sold on an average by the most successful of the New York dailies. At least two of our metropolitan newspapers sell now, counting their morning and afternoon editions, much more than a half million copies apiece every day. This means that hundreds of thousands who did not read newspapers before the advent of yellow journalism do read newspapers now. To establish a serious indictment against the yellow papers—and I mean a real indictment, not a merely fastidious criticism—it must be shown that they contain indecent and degrading articles or that they are habitually dishonest. Otherwise what man in his senses will contend that a journalism able to induce people to read the news who neglected to do so before is not a useful thing in a nation governed by the popular majority? The fact is that the newspapers commonly referred to as yellow are singularly free from the revolting and sometimes obscene details of divorce cases and sex-

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ual crimes which are set forth deliberately in the graver and more dignified journals. My own experience has proved to me that the yellow newspapers are always unpurchasable, and that much of the outcry against them has been worked up by notoriously corrupt men.

"We may differ about the shrieking headlines and the preposterous illustrations, we may differ about the boasting and the radicalism of yellow journalism, but the man who does not recognize the honesty of its purposes—leaving aside the desire to gain circulation, which is the bane of most newspapers, yellow and otherwise—does not know enough about the subject to make his opinions valuable. And the greatest service which yellow journalism has rendered to this country is to be discovered in the enormous increase of readers of the daily news.

"These readers will in time refuse to be contented with the nerve-racking headlines and soubrette attitude toward public affairs, unless we assume that our population is inherently shallow. But yellow journalism meanwhile keeps their attention fixed on the affairs of the country.

"It was Jefferson who said: 'Cherish the spirit of our people and keep alive their attention. If once they become inattentive to public affairs, you and I and Congress and assemblies, judges and governors shall all becomes wolves.'"

DECAY OF LITERARY STYLE.

DR. W. ROBERTSON NICOLL, the well-known London journalist, takes occasion, in a recent issue of his paper, *The British Weekly*, to lament "the present decay in style." "Am I right," he asks, "in thinking that alike in our newspapers and our books there is less and less concern for style?" He continues:

"Some twelve years ago Robert Louis Stevenson influenced many of our younger writers like Mr. Quiller Couch, and we heard much about style, and could trace a deliberate effort at careful work in many places. Walter Pater was another master who had his school. Before Stevenson and Pater there was Ruskin. In the best journals of that period there were articles which it was a pleasure to read for their mere wording. Essayists and novelists were moved by the ambition to write well, and occasionally they succeeded. Nowadays, if I am not mistaken, the great majority are content simply to clothe their ideas in plain words and short, easily understood sentences."

That the present tendency has some advantages, especially in the field of journalism, Dr. Nicoll readily admits. He considers an elaborate style out of place in newspaper work, and journalistic conditions rightly unfriendly to the development of such a style. "We have escaped from the spread-eagle style, and ought to be thankful for that mercy." He says further:

"It used to be correct to describe any old building as 'that renowned monument of medieval architecture.' When a man went to bed, he 'retired to the embraces of Morpheus.' In one memorable instance the reporter was describing a show at Southampton, and had to tell his readers that no beds could be had in the town the night before the event. He wrote: 'That night many persons were unable to take horizontal refreshment.' . . . It was an accepted method of the time to begin the treatment of a subject a thousand miles off, and gradually approach to it. For example, you had to write about some passing political event, and you started: 'When Nebuchadnezzar, King of Assyria, was on his deathbed.' Any clever man could make that beginning lead on to any subject. Perhaps the choicest example of a remote start—it was the commencement, I believe, of an article on the Church of England—was this: 'It is Herodian, if we are not mistaken, to whom we owe the ingenious apolog of the man who wished that the black pudding might stick to his wife's nose.' It is easy to see the connection. Herodian's Apolog prefigured the churl who wished to maintain the disabilities of the Church of England. It is clear that anybody working on this method could use everything that struck him in his reading almost at once. The men who did it were very clever fellows, and made the transition from their notes to the subject of the day as easy as possible. Nevertheless the style died out. It would not be tolerated nowadays. It would be thought not only vulgar and garish, but in the last degree ridiculous."

Originality and sincerity of vision are indispensable to the true stylist, continues Dr. Nicoll. Mere imitation is valueless, and no doubt the reaction of to-day is "partly due to the contortions and absurdities of weak imitators." He adds:

"What is true about literature is true about books. We have still a few men and women who take pains with their style. John Morley is an eminent example. Among novelists, Mrs. Woods and Lucas Malet deserve to be called stylists. Their books give pleasure apart from the story by the care and skill of their expression. On the other hand, many books of the day, and especially the most popular books, have no style at all. I fancy that the secret of style is a certain elevation of feeling. There are no books more instructive to the critic than the long series of causeries by Sainte-Beuve. They are preeminent for their merits alike as journalism and as literature. But in spite of their vivacity, their insight, their polish, and their calmness, they become monotonous at last. What is the explanation? It lies, perhaps, in this: There is a truth that tires—the truth that is reached by accurate observation and expressed in happily chosen words. There is a truth that never tires, the truth that is reached by poetical sympathy, and fitly rendered in musical sentences."

The New York *Times Saturday Review*, taking up the discussion on this side of the Atlantic, confesses that there is much truth in Dr. Nicoll's statement of the case. It says:

"We think that there is a growing tendency among young American novelists to be careless of what they would like to call their style, and that this tendency would reveal itself if a comparison were made between the syntax of the novels of to-day and those in the same category of, say, ten or fifteen years ago. To correct this evil, book reviewers can do much. Instead of speaking, as they now do, of the author's style in the abstract, let them go into details, applauding his taste in expression, or condemning him if his slovenly use of the English language requires it."

NOTES.

The Shrine is the title of a new quarterly magazine, published at Stratford-on-Avon and devoted to Shakespeariana.

GERHART HAUPTMANN is at work on a novel. "It will be the first attempt of the dramatist," remarks the London *Athenæum*, "outside his own peculiar province of literature since the publication of his 'Bahnwärter Thiele' eleven years ago."

MESSRS. DODD, MEAD & CO., of New York, announce the publication of a "New International Encyclopedia," which has been in active preparation for about four years. Its editors are Dr. Daniel Coit Gilman, Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, and Prof. Frank Moore Colby.

PADEREWSKI is at work on another opera, which will deal with Polish life under the kings before the partition by Frederick the Great and the Russian Government. The music has nearly all been written, and the pianist-composer is now searching the archives of Polish authors for a suitable libretto.

THE Berlin correspondent of *The Musical Courier* makes an announcement which is of interest to American music-lovers, to the effect that Alfred Hertz, of Breslau, is to be the conductor of the Wagner operas at the New York Metropolitan Opera House next season. Mr. Hertz, tho only thirty-five years of age, has been conductor at Halle, Elberfeld, Barmen, and Breslau, and is the holder of the medal for art and science granted by the King of Saxony.

BEERBOHM TREE, the noted English actor, has secured the English rights of a dramatization of Charles Foley's powerful short story 'At the Telephone,' in which M. Antoine has created a sensation in Paris. It pictures the terrible experience of a wealthy Frenchman, who leaves his family peaceful and happy at his country-place near Marseilles, and, on his arrival in Paris, the next day, hears over a telephone their harrowing cries for aid and futile appeals to the robbers who are murdering them.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS has been obliged to plead for mercy from several classes of correspondents; first, those young authors who ask him to give them his opinion and advice on their manuscripts; second, autograph collectors who forget to enclose stamps for return postage; and third, those who ask him to "lecture, teach, exhort, or pray in public." Doubtless Mr. Howells echoes the recent remarks made by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, who is similarly afflicted. "Of course," he said, "I am glad to know that hundreds of literary aspirants crave my advice; that thousands yearn for my autograph, and that thousands more take a delight in telling me how much they enjoy my work. But I really wish that I might be made acquainted with these things in some other way."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

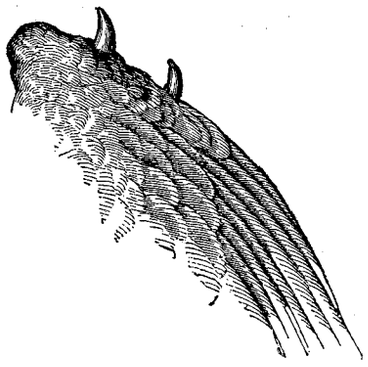
BIRDS WITH CLAWS ON THEIR WINGS.

THE wing of a bird corresponds anatomically to the forelimb of a quadruped; hence it is not wonderful that vestiges of claws or horny processes should be found upon it. The phenomenon, however, is rare, tho it is occasionally so marked as to constitute a noteworthy curiosity. In an article on "Some Remarkable Claws," contributed to *La Science Illustrée*, M. V. Delosière devotes a few paragraphs, which we translate below, to these wings with claws. He says:

CLAW ON THE WING OF THE MARGANETTE.

"Feet armed with claws are the rule among vertebrates; wings with claws are more rare. The 'hand' of the bat, which has been transformed into a support for the wing-membrane, has a single finger provided with a claw, and sometimes the second finger also, altho engaged in the membrane, terminates in a horny process.

"The oldest of birds, the Archæpteryx, found in the Jurassic strata, had, at the end of its wing, well-formed fingers, terminating each in a strong claw. In birds of our own time the 'hand' is formed of three fingers, of which the index only is well developed. It forms the point of the wing and ordinarily bears no claw. Nevertheless there are wings furnished with horny excrescences or spurs, even if they can not be called real claws. In the case of the ostrich, the largest of birds, the wing is armed with a double horn. . . . Similar appendices are not rare. The chionis, a bird of southern lands, has a blunt spur on each wing. The spiny hoplopters of Africa are characterized by sharp spines on the wings. . . . Very courageous and of a quarrelsome disposition, the hoplopter frequently attacks other birds, leaping toward them and trying to strike them with its wing-spur. It succeeds so often that the spur is frequently found to be broken.



CLAWS ON THE WING OF THE KAMICHI.

"Among the *Paridæ*, like the jacana of South America, a solid, pointed spur is found in the articulation of the tarsus. It is the same with some palmipeds of the group of *Lamellirostra*. But the most remarkable bird in regard to horny excrescences is the kamichi (*Palamedea cornuta*), which is found in Brazil, Guiana, and Colombia, in the deepest forests, along the watercourses. Its powerful singular voice has peculiar guttural notes.

"This large blackbird, says Buffon, is very remarkable for the strength of its voice and that of its wings. It bears on each wing two powerful spurs, and on its head a pointed horn three or four inches long. . . . This horn, planted on the upper part of the forehead, rises straight and ends in a sharp point with a slight forward curve. . . . The two spurs on each wing are directed forward when the wing is folded; these spurs are apophyses [outgrowths] of the metacarpal bone and arise from the anterior part of the two extremities of this bone. The upper spur is the larger; it is triangular, about two inches long, and slightly curved at the end. . . . . .

"The London zoological garden has long possessed a kamichi, which is very tame in its demeanor toward human beings, but puts itself on the defensive as soon as it perceives a dog. It knows how to make such good use of its spurs that it can put the enemy to flight by a single stroke.

"Besides these weapons on wings and head, the kamichi has a very strong beak and hard and resistant claws. . . . All these characteristics, especially the frontal horn, make the kamichi unique among birds."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN WEATHER PROPHET.

THE chronic objector to the forecasts of the Weather Bureau is quite at liberty to make his own forecasts. The Bureau puts at his disposal all the data that guide its own men in the prediction of the weather, for these are all contained in the daily weather maps which may be had free of charge. Any one is at liberty to study the map and make his own deductions, provided he regards himself as more expert in these matters than the trained employees of the Bureau. As to making 100 per cent. of correct forecasts, it is hardly probable that he will succeed in doing that, any more than they do—but he may try. Says Prof. Willis L. Moore, the chief of the Bureau, in a recent address, published in *The Marine Review*:

"Any intelligent person, by studying the few simple principles on which the daily weather map is founded, can make an intelligent estimate of the general character of the weather for his region, one, two, and, at times, three days in advance.

"You may ask: Why has not this been done by the laymen whose crops, whose perishable produce in transit, whose vessels exposed to the fury of wave and tempest, and whose health and pleasure are so dependent upon the weather and upon the sequence in which weather changes occur? In answer it may be said that many members of commercial associations, knowing the fluctuations in value of soil products that often result when rain falls on a parched district, when frost smites the corn in the milk, when hot south winds wither the crops in the great central valleys, or when clouds and moisture affect the condition of cotton, make a fairly accurate forecast of the weather from the large daily weather maps displayed on blackboards before all the important commercial exchanges of the country, and in a pecuniary way largely profit therefrom. . . . . .

"By preserving the weather-charts each day and noting the movements of the highs and the lows, any intelligent person can make a fairly accurate forecast for himself, always remembering that the lows, as they drift toward him from the West, will bring warmer weather and sometimes rain or snow, and that, as they pass his place of observation, the highs following in the tracks of the lows will bring cooler and probably fair weather.

"He can closely forecast the temperature for his region by remembering that the weather will be cool so long as the center of the predominating high, *i.e.*, the high enclosing the greatest area within the 30-in. isobar, is north of his latitude—either northeast or northwest; and that it will be warm so long as the high is south of his latitude. . . . . .

"To get a rough idea of the difference between storms, we might classify them according to the diameter of the gyrating masses of air under their influence, as follows:

"Cyclones, 1,000 to 2,000 miles; hurricanes, 100 to 500 miles; and tornadoes 100 to 1,000 feet. We might imagine their vortical action and their destructive force to increase in some ratio as their diameters of rotation decrease.

"The tornado is always an incident and a sporadic outbreak of the cyclone and usually occurs in the southeast quadrant of a cyclonic storm.

"The thunder-storm, instead of rotating about a vertical axis, like the cyclone and tornado, has a horizontal roll, caused by cold and heavy air from above breaking through into a lighter and superheated stratum next to the earth. This rolling motion throws forward the cool air in the direction in which the cloud is moving. In general, thunder-storms move from the west toward some eastern point, the same as tornadoes, which mostly move from the southwest toward the northeast. If any part of the horizontally rolling air in the thunder-storm drops down toward the earth and adjusts its rotation about a vertical axis it at once

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becomes a tornado, and its destructive force is increased a hundredfold."

The result of this system of study and competition has been, Professor Moore asserts, the continued improvement of the government forecasts. Mariners, he says, now universally heed the storm warnings, horticulturists make provision against frost by their indications, and shippers of perishable produce give full credence to the cold-wave predictions. Of the many West Indian hurricanes that have swept our Gulf and Atlantic seaboard during recent years, not one, according to the writer, has reached a single seaport without danger warnings having been sent well in advance of the storm, and few unnecessary warnings have been issued. The result is that few disasters of consequence have occurred. He goes on to say something of the value of all this to the country in dollars and cents:

"Large owners of marine property estimate that one severe storm traversing our Atlantic coast in the absence of danger warnings would leave not less than $3,000,000 worth of wreckage. On two occasions a census was taken immediately after the passage of severe hurricanes to determine the value of property held in port by the danger warnings sent out in advance of the storms. In one case the figure was placed at $34,000,000, in the other at $38,000,000. Of course this does not represent the value of property saved. It simply shows the value of property placed in positions of safety as a result of the danger-signals displayed and the warning messages sent to vessel masters."

MALARIA AS A CANCER-CURE.

ALLEGED cures for diseases generally reputed incurable are offered daily. Recently cancer has been credited with an unusual number. The latest is a German discovery, reported in the daily press, that malaria and cancer can not exist together and that one disease may therefore act as an antidote to the other. Says *The Times* (New York, April 7), in an editorial on this reported discovery:

"A gleam of hope for cancerous patients has been lately cast by the experiments of Dr. Loeffler and the corroborative statements of Dr. von Leyden, of Berlin, who occupies a very high position in his profession. . . . . .

"With regard to cancer, modern observers have noticed that it does not attack people who live in malarious regions. It is said to be almost unknown in China. Putting this fact together with the observations of the old Greek physicians and those of observers in the later Middle Ages, Dr. Loeffler asked the question whether the malarious germ would not conquer the germ of cancer. The reasoning seems all the more plausible because the dwindling of malarious cases seems to be proceeding hand-in-hand with the increase of cancer. If the reasoning is correct, cancer ought to be cured by malaria in one way or another, for instance, by injecting the blood of a person suffering from malaria into the veins of a cancerous patient. Here the recent study of the propagation of malaria by the sting of mosquitoes which have been sucking the blood of malarious persons came opportunely to hand.

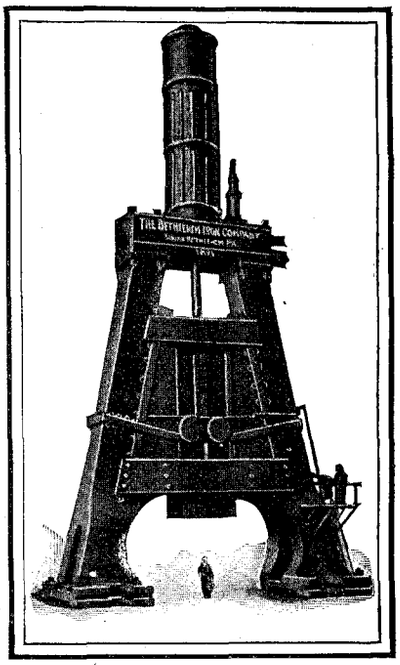
"According to Dr. von Leyden's statements in the German papers, the experiments in this direction promise good results. He thinks that we have in the malarial germ means to counteract that of cancer, while Dr. Koch's experiments have shown that by examining the blood of a patient in whom malaria has been developed we can tell when to cure the malaria by the judicious use of quinin. We are therefore no longer in the position of trying to cure one disease by inoculating the sufferer with another, over which we have no control."

Commenting on the same despatches the Providence *Journal* (April 8) says:

"We inoculate people with cowpox to free them from the danger of smallpox; it is perhaps no more incredible that we shall some day give a victim of cancer the germ of malaria, and when the milder disease is his only cause of suffering proceed to fight the malaria with quinin, aconite, or whatever drug fits the case. That malaria is a cure for cancer may prove no more the fact after trial than the report was true that the Roentgen ray could cure cancer, a theory that has not stood the test of application. It is of curious interest to note, whatever the result of patient observation may reveal, that while most of us are just awakening to the notion that we ought to kill the mosquito to rid the world of malaria, some of the ablest scientists in Europe believe that they are to find in malaria one of the great blessings of humanity. If they are right, putting their theory tersely, we may yet propagate mosquitoes to propagate malaria to cure cancer."

A DISUSED MONSTER.

IT has been noted by foreign observers that American manufacturers are willing to send to the scrap-heap costly machines that have seen but a few years of work, whenever they realize that some later device is able to serve the purpose a little better. This readiness to discard something good for something better is credited by some authorities with a large share in bringing about our present commanding industrial position. A striking instance of it is the recent discarding of the largest and costliest steam-hammer in the world, at Bethlehem, Pa., because it has been found that forging can be done better with hydraulic presses. Says a writer in *Engineering News* (April 10):



THE 125-TON STEAM HAMMER NOW BEING DEMOLISHED IN SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

"Many of our readers will remember at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893 the full-size reproduction of a 125-ton steam-hammer which had been erected during the preceding year at the works of the Bethlehem Steel Company, at South Bethlehem, Pa. This huge forging-tool, the largest steam hammer in the world, and the samples of the work produced by it, were the wonder and admiration, particularly of the foreign forging experts and ordnance men.

"For six or seven years, however, this great appliance has been standing idle, and a short time ago work on its demolition and removal was begun.

"After the hammer was built, as part of a large plant for producing the heaviest class of steel forgings, there were put up in the same building some large hydraulic presses. In the subsequent competition between the two types of machines, however, the presses have come out ahead. It was found that in the forging of large masses of metal by blows from a hammer, even tho the ram weighed 125 tons, some undesirable effects were produced. As a definite amount of time is required for the molecules of the metal to flow, the action of the blow was so rapid that the compression could not distribute itself uniformly through the mass; as a result the outside of the forging was worked and stretched while the inside remained practically unchanged. Internal stresses were thus set up, and there was a tendency for the formation of flaws in the interior. Especially was this true of shafts for steam-engines, which were one of the important products of the great forging-plant. With the press, on the other hand, the force is applied slowly and is as strong at the end of the stroke as at the beginning, so that a forging is made absolutely homogeneous, the interior of the piece being as thoroughly and effectively worked as the exterior. Besides this, the press is a more convenient tool to operate and maintain than the hammer.

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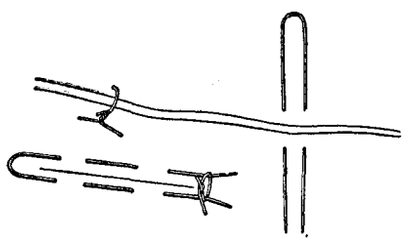
"At the time of its construction, the Bethlehem hammer was by far the largest and heaviest in the world, and we believe it has never been surpassed in this respect. Briefly described, it was a vertical single-acting steam-engine, with a heavy ram attached to the piston-rod. Steam admitted below the piston raised the ram, and its fall produced the desired blow. The accompanying cut is a view of the model, above referred to, which was exhibited at the Columbian Exposition. The steam-cylinder had a bore of 76 inches, and the piston had a normal stroke of about 16 feet, which could be increased to nearly 20 feet. The total weight of the moving mass, piston, piston-rod, and ram, was 125 tons. The working steam-pressure was 120 pounds per square inch. The hammer stood about 90 feet high above the ground, and measured 38 feet across at its base."

THE HAIRPIN AS A SURGICAL INSTRUMENT.

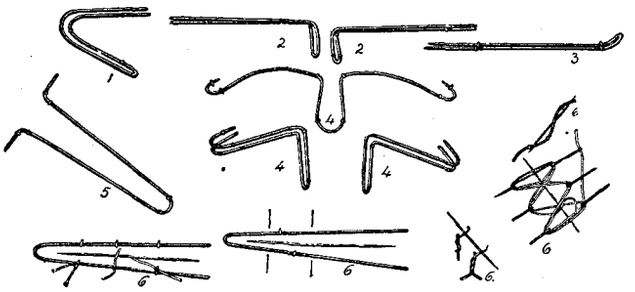
THIS heading is not taken from a humorous paragraph. In a serious article on "The Surgical Uses of the Hairpin," Dr. J. Torrance Rugh, of Philadelphia, shows in *American Medicine* (April 5) that this article of the feminine toilet may in an emergency be of great aid to the surgeon, easing pain or even saving life. Dr. Rugh writes:

"Because of its almost universal presence, this small article lends itself to very many purposes, and he who remembers some of the practical ones will not infrequently have at hand the means of dealing with an emergency which otherwise might result disastrously. In a household one has but to ask for a hairpin and he is supplied with it; still, it will be found advantageous to carry some of them in one's pocket-case or instrument-case at all times. Its chief points of usefulness are: Its almost universal presence, its ease of sterilization, convenience of size, adaptability to any desired shape by bending or twisting, and its cheapness. After being once used, especially if used in an infectious or contagious case, it may be thrown away or by being passed through a flame it may be rendered safely sterile."



HAIRPIN USED TO COMPRESS A BLOOD-VESSEL AND TO CLOSE A WOUND.

The hairpin, Dr. Rugh tells us, may be used either in its natural shape, or bent into special forms. In the former condition it



VARIOUS SURGICAL USES OF BENT HAIRPINS.

may serve to pin on bandages; to remove foreign bodies from any natural passage; as a curette for scraping away soft material; to compress a blood-vessel in controlling hemorrhage as shown in the figure, or to close a wound as illustrated in the same; and, finally, as a substitute for calipers.

Straightened out, the hairpin may be used as a probe (in which manner it has probably been employed in surgical emergencies more frequently than in any other way); to wire bones together in fracture; in actual cautery, when heated to redness in a flame; and in many other ways.

Bent or twisted in the various ways shown in the next illustration it also does service as a nasal speculum (1); as a retractor for a wound (2); as a surgical needle (3); in tracheotomy (4) to maintain an opening until the proper tube can be obtained; instead of a drainage-tube (5); or to bring the edges of a wound together in various ways (6). Dr. Rugh closes by saying:

"It is not to be expected that any one surgeon will ever employ the hairpin in all the ways mentioned, but if he bears in mind its omnipresence and the range of its utility he will find himself better equipped to deal with accidents and emergencies of various kinds than he would otherwise be."

ORIGIN OF SCIENTIFIC NAMES.

WHERE do all the new scientific names come from? New stars, new chemical compounds, new genera and species of plants, are discovered almost daily, and it is no wonder that some of them are named oddly or inappropriately. Chemists who fall back on the Greek alphabet or astronomers who denote asteroids by number have done a little toward stemming the tide of nomenclature, but its demands are still great. Says a writer who discusses this subject in *The Scientific American* (April 5):

"A scientist who discovers a new chemical element, a planet that has managed to elude the searching telescope, or a plant or animal unknown to the world, has the right to name the object discovered. To be sure the privilege is merited, but what racking of brains it often entails was recently proven by the difficulty which Charlois of Nice experienced in baptizing the thirty-four planetoids which he had discovered. When Piazzi on New Year's Day of the nineteenth century saw the first of these small planets, it was easy enough to follow the old rule of giving to celestial bodies the names of the Greek and Roman deities. For a long time the catalog of mythological personages was quite capable of supplying the necessary names. But when celestial photography relieved the astronomer of much of the labor of telescopic observation, and the planetoids began to be numbered by hundreds, the list of mythological names was soon exhausted. Following the example of the Romans, Charlois personified the virtues, and thus created Amicitia, Fiducia, Modestia, Gratia, and Patientia. When he had no more virtues to fall back upon, he started with the city gods of those towns in which observatories are located, and was finally compelled to adopt proper names such as Ursula, Cornelia, Malusina. Charlois did not even shrink from giving some of his astronomical children the names of Charybdis, Industria, and Geometria. Not so long ago, Dr. Schwassmann, of Heidelberg, who in conjunction with Professor Wolf discovered six planets, used the names Ella, Patricia, Photographia, Æternitas, Hamburga, and Mathesis.

"At one time it was suggested that the planetoids be simply designated by number. Had that suggestion been followed, every one would immediately know the order of discovery.

"When the spectroscope revealed the existence of a host of new chemical elements, some patriotic but ill-advised chemist found it necessary to nationalize the new bodies, with the result that our chemical nomenclature has been enlarged by the names Gallium, Germanium, Skandium, and Polonium.

"When we enter the field of botany, the baptismal task becomes positively appalling. The efforts expended by Linnæus or Ehrenberg in finding names for thousands of new organisms must have been enormous. Even Haeckel had to coin names for a few thousand organisms which he was the first to describe.

"When it becomes necessary to rechristen a botanical species which has been divided into several new species because later research proves it to be heterogeneous, and which bears the name of its discoverer, baptizing becomes a rather puzzling matter. Out of scientific piety the later investigator must give the first discoverer credit, and yet he must do himself justice. In such a case anagrams are sometimes formed. From the species *Hermannia*, for example, discovered by Paul Hermann, a small group is separated and called *Mahernia;* and the species *Malpighi*, named for a famous old botanist, supplied the species *Galphimia*—a name which would deceive the most skilled etymologist who tried to trace its derivation without knowing its antecedents. Often by some capricious accident an anagram

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receives a Greek tone. Urobenus, for example, conceals the name of the botanist Bourne (Bournerus).

"Cassini used the anagrammatic method, not for reasons of scientific piety, but merely because he liked it. From the old species of *Filago* he created four new species which he called *Logfia*, *Gilfola*, *Iglofa*, and *Ogilfa*. Adanson is said to have resorted to the method of throwing dice to coin a new name. No doubt each die bore at least two vowels; otherwise the names would have been charged with consonants to such an extent that only a Russian or Hungarian could pronounce them."

PAVING STREETS WITH BROKEN BOTTLES.

BROKEN bottles are to be used to pave the French capital. M. Emile Gautier, after stating in the *Figaro* that glass pavement has been successfully tried in Geneva, Zurich, Lyons, and other places, explains that the Rue Tronchet is the first one in Paris in which this style of pavement will be used. M. Gautier reminds us that the paving of cities is a delicate and complex problem, and that the history of civilization is closely allied to the numerous experiments made along this line. He goes on to say:

"Materials of all sorts—some of them very odd—have been used: stones of every description, brick, metal, masonry, concrete, cement, wood, asphalt, cork, compressed hay, seaweed, etc.

"A municipality in California has even experimented with sugar pavement; that is, the curbs of the sidewalks are protected by a mixture of gravel and molasses—this last substance being intended to make the magma more cohesive. Not a single one of these systems has given entire satisfaction. To-day we are experimenting with glass pavement which is up to date.

"As a matter of fact, the glass used has nothing in common with the ordinary glass from which it originates. It is a 'devitrified' glass; that is, a glass which has been ground and softened by heat to the point of being transformed into paste; this paste is molded under pressure into blocks which possess the superior hardness of glass, and its unlimited resistance to wear and tear and to atmospheric agencies. The main point, however, is that glass thus transformed has not the fragility and brittleness of ordinary glass."

The *Bibliothèque et Revue* explains that "to produce devitrification it is necessary to bring the glass very slowly from the liquid to the solid state, or to heat it again for a long time near the fusion-point." The molds used are of cast-iron, and a special apparatus has been devised to grind the glass. The process is thus described by the Swiss writer:

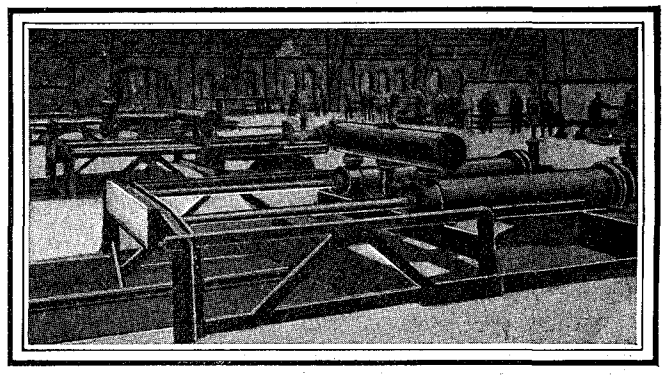
"The molds containing the powdered glass are placed in the heating oven. Inside of an hour the powder softens and takes the form of a thick paste, which is then placed during a few minutes in another oven with a temperature of 1,300° C., and afterward submitted to hydraulic pressure. The glass-stone is then taken to the refrigerating-oven and removed from the mold, the shape of which it has taken."

Glass containing lime, aluminum, and magnesia in excess, like that of old bottles and window-panes, is to be preferred. Stone-glass costs less than cement or freestone, while it has a resistance more than three times as great as granite. Used as a pavement it is not slippery and is easily washed.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Heredity in Large Families.—That the members of large families are themselves likely to have large families, and that the tendency to have twins or triplets is also hereditary, is asserted by an editorial writer in *The British Medical Journal* (March 8). After noting that this is true in sheep and other animals, he goes on to say:

"In the human subject, also, there would seem to be some proof of the heredity of fecundity. In a discussion on twins, which took place some years ago in the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society, Dr. J. W. Ballantyne recorded certain clinical histories in which large families and twin-bearing seemed to be closely associated. The twin-bearing woman was commonly herself a twin, or was at any rate one of a large family. . . . With regard more particularly to triplets, Robert Saniter has pointed out their tendency . . . to repeat in the same woman, with or without the occurrence of twins as well. He refers to one woman who was twice the mother of twins and once of triplets, and to another who once gave birth to twins and once to triplets. Saniter has also noted the hereditary tendency to produce twins and triplets. In the human subject there would seem to be more males than females in the case of the infants that come into the world in threes. . . . It may be said that both for the human subject and for the sheep the tendency to have large families runs in families, and that associated with it is the tendency to give birth to twins and triplets. Paradoxical as it may appear, there is evidence also that 'sterility is hereditary,' by which is, of course, meant that some of the relatives of the childless man are childless like himself."

Hydraulic Railway Buffers.—A disastrous railway accident at Frankfort-on-the-Main last December, where a train crashed through a buffer at the end of a track at the terminus,



HYDRAULIC RAILWAY BUFFERS IN THE STATION AT COLOGNE.

has brought about a discussion of the possibility of preventing similar accidents which seem to be rather common in Germany. In the opinion of experts, as we learn from *Gartenlaube* (March 4), the ordinary wooden buffer, even when reinforced by a sand-bank, is not a trustworthy safeguard; but the hydraulic buffers which have been set up at several termini leave nothing to be desired. The one here shown is at Cologne. It consists essentially of two cylinders about eight feet long with pistons connected by a cross-piece against which the buffer of the car strikes. The cylinders contain a mixture of glycerin and water which is forced by the blow through a small pipe into a third closed cylinder filled with air which is shown above the water-cylinders. The friction of the liquid forced through the small orifice and the compression of the air use up energy so rapidly that a poorly braked train is brought to a standstill. In a few stations the cylinders are 15 or 20 feet long. These stop, easily and safely, unbraked trains going at full speed.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE Cunard Steamship Company is with characteristic caution considing in all its bearings the question of 24-knot ocean liners," says *The Marine Review*, March 20. "The company has asked three firms to submit three alternative designs for a vessel 700 feet long and with speeds of 24, 23, and 18 knots per hour, along with an estimate of the first cost and information regarding crew and cost expenditure. In this way the company raised the whole question of whether the game was worth the candle. The *Campania* and *Lucania*, of 12,500 tons burden, to make 22 knots speed, develop 28,000 indicated horse-power. To make 23 knots would necessitate a larger and more costly ship, besides an additional 8,000 indicated horse-power, while to make 24 knots it is estimated that a ship would require 48,000 indicated horse-power. It would thus come about that to add but two nautical miles to the hourly speed would mean an additional 290 tons of coal to be consumed daily. This would mean a consumption of 750 tons per day, or 1.3 tons per mile steamed."

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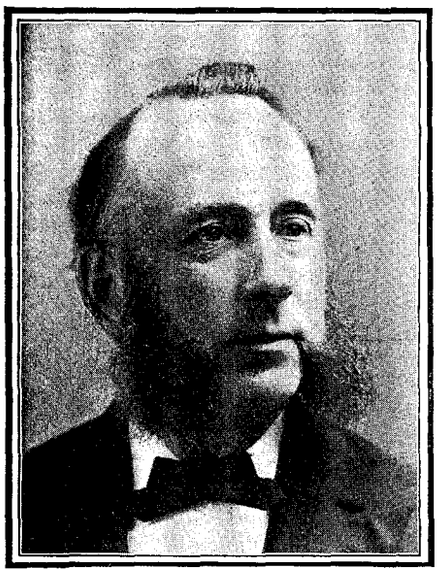
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CAN CHRISTIANITY AND JUDAISM BE RECONCILED?

THIS question is put forward by Mr. Theodore F. Seward, secretary of the "Universal Golden Rule Brotherhood" and of the Hirsch Monument Fund, and author of several books on religious subjects, and he answers it with an emphatic affirmative. "It is not the perception of any single mind," he says, "but a truth that is dawning upon the consciousness of all enlightened minds, namely, that the principles of Christianity and the principles of Judaism are not antagonistic. They are in their essence identical and sympathetic. Ideal Christianity and ideal Judaism are one." This perception is characterized by Mr. Seward as a "great discovery." "Not, of course," comments the Springfield *Republican*, "that this has now been perceived for the first time, for there have been many to perceive the truth, from Jesus, who proclaimed his mission the fulfilment of the Hebrew religion, and from Paul and Peter, who both held that view according to their differing geniuses, down to Moses Mendelssohn and Heinrich Heine, Dean Stanley and Felix Adler. But Mr. Seward is right in saying that this is a discovery in the lines of religious thought to a very great body of thinkers, Christian as well as Jewish, and Jewish as well as Christian."



THEODORE F. SEWARD.

Judaism, declares Mr. Seward (in *The Arena*, April), has made the following contributions to the treasures of the world's thought and life:

1. Monotheism. "The Lord our God is one God."
2. Divine Fatherhood, or the supreme providence of God in human life.
3. Human brotherhood. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."
4. The Ten Commandments, embodying a perfect system of ethics.

This catalog, says Mr. Seward, "shows at a glance the impossibility of any real antagonism between the Hebraic and Christian systems of thought and standards of life when rightly understood." He adds:

"A gulf of division has been created where no gulf existed. We are led to wonder how such an error could be perpetuated as it has been for nineteen hundred years. And the marvel becomes all the greater as we study anew the teachings of the Founder of Christianity in order to learn his own thought concerning the question. It is seen that he took the utmost pains to forestall such an error by distinctly stating that he 'came not to destroy the law, but to fulfil it.' It is a common impression among Christians that the Golden Rule originated with Jesus. Yet in restating the injunction of Moses, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' in the words, 'All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them,' he was careful to say, 'for this is the law and the prophets.'"

If it is true that "the Jew of nineteen centuries ago, by the materialistic conception of prophecy, made the mistake of expecting an external Messiah, a King of resistless power, who would gather the chosen people together and rule the nations of the earth," it is equally true that "after the third and fourth centuries the Christian leaders made a mistake as great" in creating the dogma of an ecclesiastical Messiah. Mr. Seward continues:

"The latter was no nearer to the true concept of a spiritual Messiahship than the former. Hence the word *Christian*, as now commonly applied, is a misnomer. The governments of so-called Christendom are not Christian; society is not Christian; business is not Christian; the organized churches are not Christian—if the life and teaching of the Founder of Christianity be accepted as the standard. There are many individual Christians in the churches, in the business world, in society; but the fundamental structure is not Christian in the true sense of that word.

"It thus comes to pass that now, at the beginning of the twentieth century, both Jews and Christians of the progressive order are reconstructing their systems of religious thought on the basis of one God, one Humanity, and one Law of Life, which is the eternal law of *Love*. Both Jews and Christians believe in a God who is the Supreme Creator and the Divine Father of the human race. They are studying the ways and methods of this Supreme Creator and Father in the light of scientific truth as manifested in its latest achievements."

The persistent division and mutual misunderstanding for nineteen centuries of two classes of people, holding the same fundamental religious principles, are regarded by Mr. Seward as "the most astounding facts in history." He declares:

"Both have done noble work for humanity, in literature, in philosophy, in art, in an ever-widening philanthropy; yet each remained practically oblivious to the achievements of the other. There could be but one end to such a history. The time would surely come when a mutual awakening would occur. The hidden bond of sympathy would be discovered, each would recognize the value of the other's work, and the intellectual and spiritual force of both would be combined for the benefit of mankind.

"The signs are unmistakable that the hour for such a *denouement* is near. Words and acts of sympathy and comity between churches and synagogs are becoming common. A Presbyterian minister, writing on the subject, says: 'I have often spoken against the anti-Jewish spirit. We are more indebted to them than to any other race. Jesus said, "Salvation is of the Jews."' A Christian publishing house is bringing out at vast expense a Jewish encyclopedia, which will not only have a great historic value but will serve as a bond of mutual respect between the Jew and the Christian. . . . . .

"It is beyond question that the century-old antagonism between Christianity and Judaism can not exist in the atmosphere of the modern spirit."

"The whole article of Mr. Seward," declares the Springfield *Republican*, "is worthy of reading for that clear humanitarian insight which belongs to him as a lover of his kind who is always advancing his thought to reach the best things said and felt and divined."

Mr. Seward's plea for unity is greeted in a sympathetic spirit by *The Jewish Messenger* (New York), which affirms that it has "steadily advocated" much of the doctrine that he preaches. *The Jewish Exponent* (Philadelphia), on the other hand, thinks that he "has evidently been led astray by the ill-considered fulminations which from time to time emanate from Jewish writers and speakers." It continues:

"Mr. Seward means well and writes in a tolerant spirit apparently with the idea of minimizing differences and emphasizing points of agreement. But he completely ignores the great and fundamental disagreements in the forms of religion, as those disagreements are manifested in the doctrines and dogmas of the denominations which amongst Jews and Christians are numerically the largest and the most important. No Jew can accept the divinity of Jesus and remain a Jew, and no Christian can deny that divinity and remain a Christian. This is a fact that has not changed and will not change, and it is therefore idle to speak of unity or to reason that it is either possible or probable."

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A VINDICATION OF MRS. EDDY.

THERE recently appeared in the pages of *The Seminary Magazine*, the organ of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky., a severe attack upon Christian Science, from the pen of the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, of Boston. Dr. Dixon took occasion in the course of that article (which was quoted in part in THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 18) to make some grave reflections on Mrs. Eddy's personal character. He stated that she is living with a man who "is not her husband." He added that her life is incompatible with the very doctrines she professes, because luxurious and selfish, and that her methods of selling her books and souvenirs show that she is dominated by commercial motives. Prof. J. R. Mosely, of Macon, Ga., a well-known Southern Christian Scientist, replies to Dr. Dixon's charges in the March issue of *The Seminary Magazine*. "Instead of giving facts about the leader of this movement," declares Professor Mosely, "Dr. Dixon gives circulation to grave misconceptions, vile assumptions, and malicious misrepresentations about a good Christian woman, whose unblemished character has been so well known for more than three-quarters of a century." He continues:

"Public records show that Mr. Frye does not own any of Mrs. Eddy's property, and public records, as well as the records of her home, show that Mrs. Eddy has no husband, and nothing could be more ungentlemanly and unchristian than the slanderous insinuation which goes with the remark that one of her true and faithful servants 'is not her husband.' It is not true that Mrs. Eddy is feeble and diseased, and that she carefully hides herself from public view. She is unusually strong for one of her age; and during the past two years she has twice been the guest of honor of 'The Concord (N. H.) State Fair.' She is seen daily by the people of Concord as she takes her drives in and about the city; and it is the common testimony of those who see her oftenest and know her best that she is exceptionally strong, harmonious, and well preserved for one who has lived so long, endured so much, and accomplished so much.

"The suggestion that Mrs. Eddy lives a life of luxurious ease, rather than self-sacrifice, and that her contracts are made to enrich herself, is unwarranted and untrue. She lives in a comfortable but modest way, and she is one of the hardest and most persistent of workers. She refuses a salary from her church, and she has put into the hands of her church that which would afford her a large income. She has, in fact, but little income outside of the sale of her books; and this she uses for the promotion of the cause of Christian Science, and for other Christian and charitable purposes."

Nor is it true, adds Professor Mosely, that Mrs. Eddy has ever claimed or suggested that she is infallible or a "Second Christ," as is intimated by Dr. Dixon. On this point the writer says:

"She has never asked any one to follow her, except as she follows Christ; and 'To-day, tho rejoicing in some progress, she finds herself a willing disciple at the heavenly gate, waiting for the Mind of Christ' ('Science and Health,' p. ix.). She has always taught that there is but one Christ, the Christ of the inspired word of the Bible; and in her last annual message to the Mother Church (p. 13) she says: 'Again I reiterate this cardinal point, There is but one Christ, and Christ is divine.' Even 'careless comparison, or irreverent reference to Christ Jesus, is abnormal in a Christian Scientist, and prohibited.' . . . And it is not a fact that Mrs. Eddy is in any sense a 'pope'; and recent disclosures in the Boston court have refuted the falsehood that she is an autocrat and has absolute control of her church. 'While the By-Laws of the church are in the main prepared by her, they are adopted and indorsed by the church, while many of these laws are made by the church and submitted to her for approval; and whatever is done in this respect is by mutual agreement between Mrs. Eddy and her followers' (Mr. Alfred Farlow, in the Boston *Herald*, June 13, 1901)."

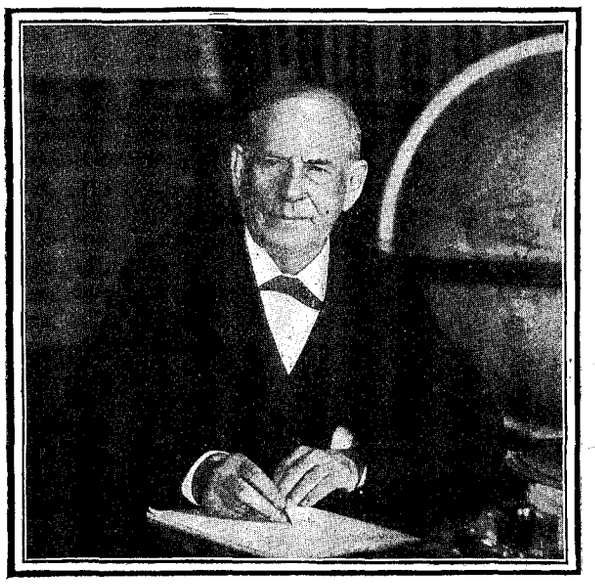
Mrs. Eddy "has never taught agamogenesis and many other radical theories which Dr. Dixon attributes to her"; and "her whole attitude is that of one who has nothing to lose and everything to gain by being understood aright." Professor Mosely concludes:

"It is such a relief to turn from Mr. Dixon's false concept and misrepresentations of Mrs. Eddy to the real Mrs. Eddy, whom to understand aright is to love and honor both for what she is and for what she has done. That this good, pure, Christian woman and loving and faithful religious reformer should be misunderstood and maliciously misrepresented, and that she meets all opposition so humbly, lovingly, and without bitterness, is the sign and seal of her ministry; for 'The disciple is not above his master, nor the servant above his lord. It is enough for the disciple that he be as his master, and the servant as his lord. If they have called the master of the house Beelzebub, how much more shall they call them of his household?'"

DEATH OF DR. TALMAGE.

THE death of the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, in Washington, removes a figure of international interest. The Memphis *Commercial-Appeal* observes that he was "unquestionably the most popular preacher in the United States"; and the Brooklyn *Eagle* terms him "the most spectacular preacher of the nineteenth century." He was "primarily a Brooklyn institution," adds the latter paper, for "his fame was based on his twenty-four years' pastorate in Brooklyn." It continues:

"The perspective of time will probably preserve a more just estimate of him than the judgment which includes the squabbles



T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

and financial embarrassments of his tabernacles, the charges of bad faith made by the manager of his lecture tours, and the personal eccentricities which loomed large when seated beneath his pulpit platform. Dr. Talmage came to Brooklyn in the period of great preachers. We had Beecher, Storrs, Cuyler, and half a dozen men of a rank just below those three leaders. Brooklyn was preeminently the town of great preaching. Dr. Talmage was not a great preacher at all, judged by intellectual standards, and he was as different from the preachers who made Brooklyn famous as the New York *Journal* is from *The Evening Post*. But he preached to more people than any of these great men except Beecher, and for years his sermons were more widely published and read than those of any man in America. The syndicating of sermons through a dozen widely scattered newspapers was invented either by or for Dr. Talmage, and his preaching was read every Monday by thousands or even hundreds of thousands of people. That made him an influence for good which should not be underestimated. Whatever one may think of those sermons from an intellectual or literary point of view, there was a vigor, a directness, a hard common sense and a power of ap-

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pealing to readers outside of and indifferent to church influences which none of his contemporaries, save Beecher, had."

"He was not a profound thinker nor a great scholar," says the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, "but he was a widely traveled man, had the gift of expression and withal an exuberant fancy." The Rochester *Post-Express* relates the following anecdotes, illustrative of Dr. Talmage's methods:

"In his preaching, Dr. Talmage constantly strove to be sensational. His subjects were such as to arouse the curiosity of the readers of the daily papers, and his manner of treatment was theatrical in the extreme. Seemingly he never neglected an opportunity to cause newspaper comment, and once, after a sensational visit to some disreputable resort, and the announcement that he was going to preach on what he saw, he boasted to his congregation that there were forty reporters in the audience, and that what he said was going to be printed the next morning in all the principal papers. On one occasion, in his Brooklyn church, when the time came to begin the sermon, he went to one edge of the platform, buttoned his coat about him, raised his arms, and dashed in running jumps across the platform, 'his arms waving like the sails of a windmill, his coat-tails flying behind him, and his trousers working up above his shoe-tops.' When some hysterical women began to shriek he stopped suddenly, stepped to the front of the platform, pointed his finger to a young man in the audience, and shouted, 'Young man, you are rushing to destruction.' Then he began to preach on the temptations that beset the youth of our land. Of course the sensational prelude was commented upon by all the papers."

Dr. Talmage's oratory, declares the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, was that of the "stump speaker," but such as it was it produced effects, and "the man himself was very sure of those effects and of his gifts." It goes on to say:

"His style was an odd mixture of the colloquial and the rhetorical. Analyze it in cold blood and it is often quite absurd. But only the ultra-cultivated man could so analyze it when it came swirling forth with a tempestuous and bizarre delivery—short, jerky, pointed sentences, direct and forcible, slapping you squarely in the face, and compelling your attention, and then a long, magnificent roll of violently vivid words, breaking on the ear like the hoofbeats of stampeded mustangs. How the man reveled in adjectives! How he ransacked heaven and earth for his furious imagery! Blazing suns and streaming banners, innumerable hosts, the surges of the sea, thunder and lightning, the chaos of the creation and the terrors of the Apocalypse, the blackness of darkness lighted by the lurid flames of everlasting fire—all these things and an infinity of others were hurled together by Talmage in his more strenuous moments. Talk about color! What Ruskin said of Whistler might have been applied to Talmage: 'He flung his paint-pot in the public's face.' But the public liked it, and never ceased to like it, and we might as well admit that of its kind this oratory of his was admirable."

The New York *Outlook* thinks that Dr. Talmage's most noticeable gift was his "pictorial power," adding that "the intellectual element in his sermons was not marked, his spiritual insight was not profound, and his ethical standards were seriously questioned." The New York *Independent* says:

"He possessed the merits and faults of his class. He was doubtless earnest in his faith and in his desire to bring men into the Christian life. He had unusual power of description, with a free control over both the humorous and the pathetic elements of oratory. He could make people laugh and cry. By an infirmity of his mind, of which he took sufficient advantage, he was unable to see the value of the verities, and he felt under no obligation to investigate the truth of what he could use to effect in an address. He was brought to trial for falsehood and was successfully defended before his presbytery by Dr. Samuel T. Spear, then an editor of *The Independent*. That he was a brilliant, startling preacher the world knows. His congregations were the world and his sermons were published everywhere. Three times he built him a tabernacle in Brooklyn and three times it was burned down. He had gathered the largest Presbyterian church in the country, and after his last fire the church collapsed like a soap-bubble; it had no substance. The entire effort of the church was to its own support. . . . He was a lovable, kindly, brilliant, irresponsible man, who said many good things and doubtless did much miscellaneous good, but who left behind him no permanent influence of value. Such men do not add to the respect which the church holds in the community, and yet we doubt not that a multitude of people have been helped and inspired by his work."

THE "MORMON PERIL."

PUBLIC attention is once more directed to what the New York *Evangelist* terms "the Mormon peril" by a manifesto issued by the secretaries of the Home Missionary Societies of the Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregationalist, Disciples of Christ, and United Brethren churches. An appeal is made to resist the encroachments of "Mormonism" on the ground that "it is rapidly growing"; that "tho often denied, there is no doubt that its practise of polygamy continues"; and that "its missionary activity throughout the Union is almost incredible." The Rev. John D. Nutting, the secretary of the Utah Gospel Missions and a worker among the "Mormons" during the past six years, supplements this manifesto in an article in *The Independent* (April 17). He says:

"The census of 1870 gave the whole population of Utah as 88,374, of which about 80,000 were Mormons. The census of 1900 finds in Utah 276,740 people, of which number about 220,000 must be Mormons—showing a net increase of 140,000 in that State alone during thirty years, in which period probably about one-third of their whole number have located in regions outside. Again, in 1890, according to the census, Mormonism had only 144,352 adherents in the entire United States; while last December it claimed 310,000, nearly all in this country. If these figures can be trusted—and investigation leads the writer to believe them practically correct—Mormonism has more than doubled the number of its adherents during the twelve years which have witnessed the greatest activity of Christian work among them! A recent editorial in the Mormon organ claimed that over 100 converts had been baptized in Ohio during the past year, and over 200 in Western Pennsylvania; 1,100 to 1,300 were reported in detail from the Southern States during each of several recent years, and reliable reports of successful activity came from scores of other quarters. The latest special propaganda is that to Japan, begun last year."

"With such a rate of increase," remarks *The Evangelist*, "the peril which the statement foreshadows is no chimera." Mr. Nutting sees no solution of the "Mormon problem" except through patient educational work. He declares:

"The key to the whole problem lies in finding some means by which Christian truth can be brought into wide and kindly contact with the Mormon mind. Artificial obstacles cunningly planted in the mind by a selfish 'priesthood' have thus far stopped the usual channels of religious truth. The people have been most assiduously taught that a salaried ministry and the Christian church are both of them false, hypocritical, and corrupt, working only for base and selfish ends. A system of block espionage adds its priestly force to keep the people away from the Gospel in these customary channels. We must avoid these objections, tho false, by taking the fundamental truth to them through unchurchly, unclerical methods at their houses, showing truly our love for their welfare by evident self-denial for them."

Some of the daily papers express the fear that the new crusade against "Mormonism" will do more harm than good. "Persecution," observes the New York *Mail and Express*, "has always been a weapon that hurts the wielder worst." "The average person," adds the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "will be strongly inclined to think that the peril is not quite so great as is supposed." The New York *Freeman's Journal* (Rom. Cath.) takes a very unsympathetic view of the various Protestant solutions of the "Mormon" problem. "Mormonism," it declares, "is an offshoot of Protestantism;" adding:

"It makes no impression on Catholic countries, Ireland, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, or in the South American

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republics. If it be a political, social, and moral disease its bacilli seem to flourish in Protestant countries; Catholic countries seem to be immune. We would therefore advise the mission-boards to recall their agents from Catholic countries, where they are of no practical utility, and set them to work at and about Salt Lake, and see if they can discover an antidote and prophylactic. . . . . .

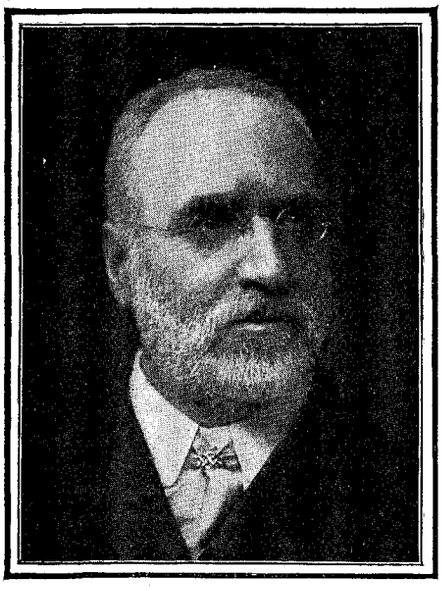
"Gentlemen of the mission-boards, we understand you; we know your literature and your methods; we have no confidence in you; we can not yoke with you against the Mormons; nor can we yoke with them against you. You are both alike in error and in antagonism to the Catholic Church; with the difference that you are more meddlesomely so, more aggressively so, and more offensively so than the Mormons are."

The Deseret News (Salt Lake City), the newspaper organ of the Latter-Day Saints, rests easy in the belief that "there is no danger that truth will be defeated" by "slanderous attacks against an inoffensive people." It continues:

"Just such charges were made against the Nazarene and his first followers. Just such misrepresentations sent him to the cross, and millions of his adherents to dungeons, to the arena, to death in its most cruel forms. . . . Had the teachings of Christianity been accepted, there is no reason to doubt that the Roman empire would have remained. By rejecting Christianity, it sealed its own doom, while the hated and feared religion went on triumphant. And why should we not expect history to repeat itself to-day? Truth can not be suppressed. It may have its Good Friday of agony and darkness, and the earth may be rent around it by the furies of hell, but it will also have its resurrection morn with the chains of mortality bursted, with attending angels, and joy and gladness. And 'Mormonism' is truth."

THE BIBLE AS LITERATURE.

PROF. RICHARD G. MOULTON, of the University of Chicago, the author of several books on literary criticism and the editor of the "Modern Readers' Bible," is an appreciative student of Biblical literature and has often paid tribute, both in written word and public speech, to the literary beauty of the Bible. He maintains, however, that this literary beauty exists rather in spite of, than because of, the authorized translation. "Too much can not be said of that version," he declares, "so far as its language is concerned; its dignity of diction, force, and felicity of expression; its rhythmic flow and wealth of imagery; but literature, in a stricter sense, is in the old version conspicuous by its absence." He continues (in *The Independent*, April 10):



PROF. R. G. MOULTON.

"The fault lay, not with the translators, but with the attitude of their age to Holy Scripture. All through the centuries of rabbinical and medieval doctors the highest truth was conceived as a series of isolated propositions; and the translators labored to make each 'verse' a thing of beauty. But the result is an accumulation of good sayings—literature cut into lengths—with the beauty not of a poem, but of a scrap-book. If a sick man were to desire his nurse to read to him, and the nurse, picking up a Shakespeare, were to commence at the last scene of the fourth act of 'The Tempest,' and were to read on to the second scene of the first act of 'Two Gentlemen of Verona,' the sick man would have a feast of language and style, but we should not call it a literary exercise. And this illustration is a fair sample of what may happen to a man without his knowing it, if he merely reads a chapter of the older versions."

The Bible is appreciated as literature, declares Professor Moulton, only when the different parts of it are read in their correct literary form and structure. He says further:

"If we ask ourselves what is meant by Greek or English or French or Latin literature, the answer will be in each case the same—a number of dramas, epics, lyrics, essays, histories, philosophical or oratorical discussions, in Greek, English, French, or Latin languages. If, then, we are to claim the Bible as 'literature,' it must be because the contents of Holy Scripture are made up of dramas, epics, essays, histories, philosophical and oratorical discussions—of all these, or of most of them—or of special literary forms like these. And such is the fact, only it is hidden from most readers by the unliterary form in which our Bibles are printed. Even a casual observation will suggest that Job and the Song of Solomon are dramatic. But, besides these, large parts of the prophetic books involve dialog and underlying movement; choruses of old men and of revelers and of priests and of husbandmen answer one another in Joel as in a modern oratorio. We have elsewhere dialogs between God and the prophet, or cries of the lost and the saved; we have changing scenes, and vision melting into vision like dissolving views. Again, what seems on the surface uniform narrative from Genesis to Esther proves upon examination to be two varying literary forms, framework of mere history, set off by brilliantly told stories of patriarchs, judges, prophets, the history and the story making quite different demands on the literary attitude of the reader. In the older versions it is difficult to recognize even the psalms as verse; in a Bible printed with a view to literary structure, not only psalms, but large parts of prophetic or wisdom books would appear in elaborate rhythmic forms, delighting the reader with play of stanza or strophe. Nor is it a question of pleasure only; literary form is a leading factor in interpretation. The false appearance of uniformity given in popular versions to Ecclesiastes has led to the idea that the book claims the authorship of King Solomon. When seen in its proper structure it is clear that only the first of the five essays has any association with Solomon, and further that he is made, not the author, but the imaginary hero of the search for wisdom. Harmonists who are concerned only with historical questions depreciate St. Matthew as the 'least historic' of the Gospels. When Scripture is read in its literary divisions it is seen that Matthew is the least historic only because he is the most philosophic of the evangelists, his gospel being the application of wisdom literature to the teachings of Jesus and to the evolution of the kingdom of heaven upon earth."

Finally, the Bible is not only "literature," but "a literature." In order to illustrate the significance of this statement, Professor Moulton makes a comparison:

"The Koran is literature, and is said to be sublime in style by those who can appreciate Arabic sublimity. No one would call the Koran *a literature*, for it consists only of a single literary type, the outpourings of a single author. But within the bounds of our Bible we have some sixty different books, the product of almost as many different writers, coming from many different ages, and exhibiting examples of almost all literary types. Some of the books are in Hebrew, some in Greek; but the Hebrew books stand apart from the rest of Hebrew literature, the Greek books from the rest of Greek literature, and all form the vast accumulation of works in all languages which these canonical books have called forth. Thus, in a survey of the whole world's civilization, the Bible stands as a literature in itself. And it differs from all other complete literatures in the fact that its completeness is a spiritual unity. There is an underlying framework of history—the history of the people of Israel as presented by themselves; the history of the New-Testament church as presented by itself. Into this are fitted stories, songs, prophetic and oratorical discourses, philosophical sayings, epistles, as modes of expression for the soul that animates the body of the history. Finally, the closing book of the New Testament has the function of emphasizing the unity which has bound the whole together; laying down that the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy, recalling the symbols that have been presented through the varying books in order to consecrate them in a new symbolic vision, summing up the whole of history as the kingdoms of the world becoming the kingdom of Christ."

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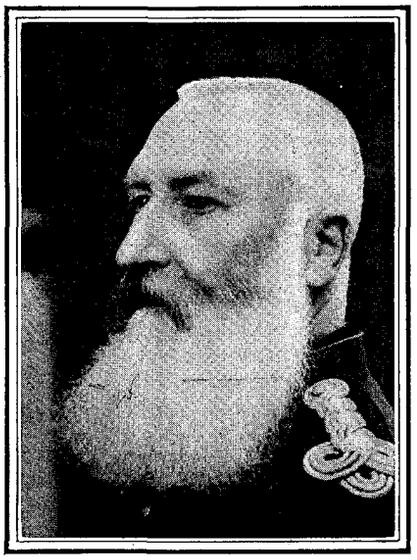
FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE SUFFRAGE UPROAR IN BELGIUM.

A SYMPOSIUM of the views of eminent ministers, senators, and deputies on the franchise question in Belgium appeared in a recent number of the *Revue* (Paris), as a commentary upon the state of things that led to the disorders disturbing Leopold's realm. The underlying cause is the anomalous electoral system which the Socialists demand shall be reformed. While every man who has reached twenty-five years of age can vote once, there is a system of voting, called the plural vote, by which men with property, or higher educational qualifications, have several votes. The editor of the *Revue*, by way of introduction, summarizes the situation as follows:



KING LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM.

"Belgium, in common with all the countries of Europe, has undergone within the last few years a crisis of social transformation the effects of which, whether immediate or distant, are bound to modify seriously her political and in consequence her economic régime. The small extent of her territory coupled with the density of the population, the rivalry of the two races, the Fleming and the Walloon, her industrial importance, the fight waged by the opposition against the Catholics now in power, the steady progress of Socialism, form so many factors of the first importance not only for the future evolution of the country, but also from the point of view of international politics. The most important of these factors to-day is Socialism. The Socialists, backed by the masses of workingmen, the only authorized interpreters of whom the Socialists declare themselves to be, sustained by the Progressionists and part of the Liberals, have succeeded in getting extended the right of suffrage—privilege, until 1893, of a limited number of citizens—to almost the entire number of their compatriots. They have been granted a sort of universal suffrage attenuated by the plural vote and combined with proportional representation. Now, strong in numbers and the exactions of their electors, they demand universal suffrage pure and simple."

This question seems to us one of great interest, continues the editor, and we have set on foot an inquiry touching the timeliness of such a decisive reform. "All those whom Belgium counts the most glorious in the political and social world have held it an honor to participate in the examination of this grave question." Extracts from some of the replies received from party leaders, statesmen, scholars, and legislators are here given. That of M. Woeste, a leader of the Catholic party, and a rigid ultramontane, is first quoted:

"As a principle of action, universal suffrage can not be defended; it resolves itself into delivering the Government and a country into the power of number, while reason teaches that the direction of public affairs demands conditions of capacity, morality, devotion to order, and the fundamental principles of society. In fact, universal suffrage is only exceptionally free from serious drawbacks; it is so when it is in operation among industrious, healthy populations, unexploited by ring leaders; it is even susceptible of generous impulses when, under extraordinary circumstances, the soul of a people vibrates under the impulse of a great national or religious sentiment. But, as a general rule, universal suffrage is worthless as an instrument of government; it ends, especially in the states where the class that applies itself to the manual labor of cities and manufacturing is very large, by sacrificing all the interests of the country to one; it easily becomes the plaything of politicians; it gives scope to every ambition, to every reclamation whether justified or not. And yet, under the impulsion of ardent and audacious minorities, it has the chance of becoming more and more accepted everywhere. A like error, which risks conducting many states to anarchy or Cæsarism, can not but be deeply deplored."

M. Beernaert, also a leader of the Catholic party, pronounces as follows:

"In my opinion it is fitting that each citizen should take part in the government, but it is just that this part should not be absolutely the same for all. The married man and father of a family occupies a greater place in society than the bachelor. Consequently, his vote ought to weigh more heavily in the electoral balance, and it is also suitable that a certain amount of influence be accorded to knowledge and capital, democratically understood. Such is the multiple basis of our plural suffrage. Combined with the absolute secrecy of the vote, the obligation to vote, and the representation of the minorities, it assures us an honest and rational electoral régime."

The Progressionists, corresponding to the Radical-Socialists of France, are recruited from the lower middle class, and lean more and more toward Socialism. The letter of M. Paul Janson, principal orator and leader of the Progressionist party, is evidence of this:

"I am thoroughly in favor of the establishment in Belgium of universal suffrage pure and simple. I am obliged to add to the words universal suffrage, clear as they are, the two adjectives 'pure and simple' because we have, at the present time, in Belgium, a universal suffrage adulterated by the privilege of the plural vote, accorded to certain categories of electors. . . . All citizens who have reached the age of twenty-five years vote, but some (the *profanum vulgus*, the common herd, as they used to say) have only one vote; others have two; others again have three. In my judgment, the right to vote is the inherent right of citizenship. It is the necessary consequence of political equality. The question arises by what right part of the citizens should arrogate the power of reserving for themselves the right of constituting the national representation and exclude from this same right another category of citizens. . . . Thanks to the influence of universal suffrage, France has accomplished important reforms, which we shall realize in our turn, such as primary laic and compulsory instruction, the suppression of substitution and personal service, and the law relative to labor. . . . In Belgium, universal suffrage pure and simple, with the secret vote and proportional representation, will institute an equitable and just electoral system, assuring to parliament the representation of every party and at the same time the true, sincere, and adequate expression of the national will."

Naturally, the Socialists show themselves the most resolute adversaries of the plural vote and the strongest partizans of universal suffrage "pure and simple." This is fully demonstrated by the letter of their leader, the highest in authority, M. Vandervelde:

"Everything tends to show that if the right of suffrage is not always an efficacious instrument in inexperienced hands, it is in every case a powerful means of political education and a necessary result of the evolution of modern parties. . . . Sooner or later, indeed, the question of suffrage becomes, to quote the words of Bismarck, a question of force, 'eine Machtfrage.' It seems to be on the eve of becoming so in Belgium."

The opinion of M. Maurice Wilmotte, professor of the University of Liège and director of the *Revue Belgique*, is most clearly expressed:

"I should be a partizan of universal suffrage if it would be a reality, that is to say, if it would give Belgium an electoral régime which should faithfully reflect the opinion of all its inhabitants. Unfortunately the relentless domination of the clergy in

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the country, particularly in Flanders, the insufficient development of instruction (which is not compulsory), and still further causes of social inferiority render the Belgian people unfit as yet to express its will. The plural vote has been, already, too great a concession; at a single bound the electoral corps has been increased tenfold; it should have been first instructed and emancipated morally, intellectually, and physically."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

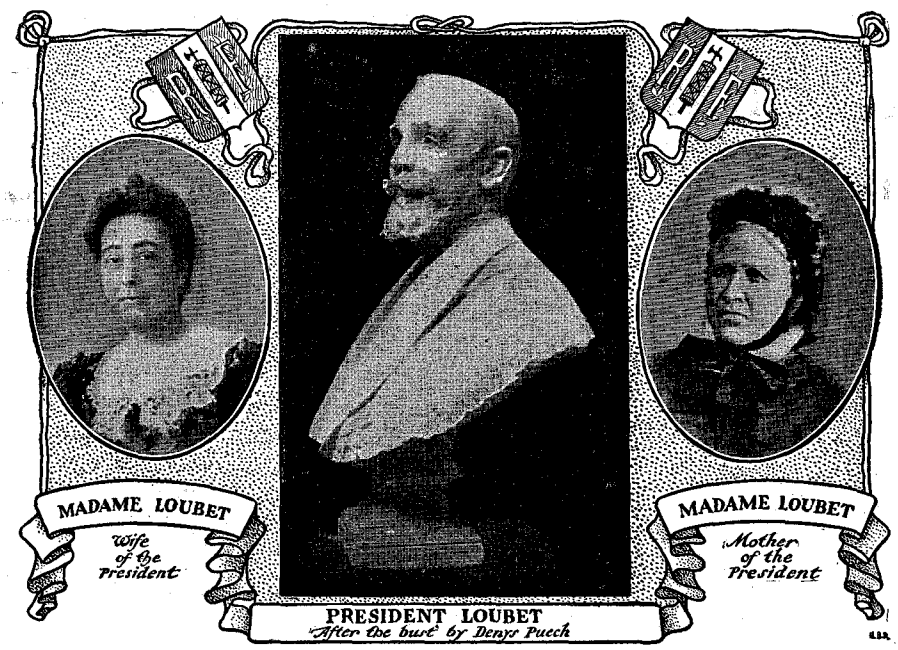
PRESIDENT AND CZAR.

THE visit of President Loubet to the Czar Nicholas II. is still attracting the attention of the French and Russian press. In France the newspapers publish friendly comments, regretting only that the President will not have enough pocket-money with the 500,000 francs allowed him by the Chambers.

Alfred Mezieres, senator, member of the French Academy, and president of the Association of the Parisian Journalists, expressed the opinion of his colleagues at the annual banquet of the press by saying: "This trip will be watched with emotion by all the people of France, because it is the consecration of an alliance infinitely dear and precious to two great nations." It is understood that M. Loubet will go aboard the *Montcalm* accompanied by M. Delcassé, General Dubois, M. Combariere (his political secretary), M. Poulet, and M. Molard (who makes introductions of ambassadors). The suite will follow on the *Guichen*, and the servants are to travel by rail. The questions of new livery furnish to Henriot in *Illustration* the subjects of many humorous cartoons. The tailors, however, suggest "to wait a little while before taking the measure of the ministers, who may not be in power at the time of the visit."

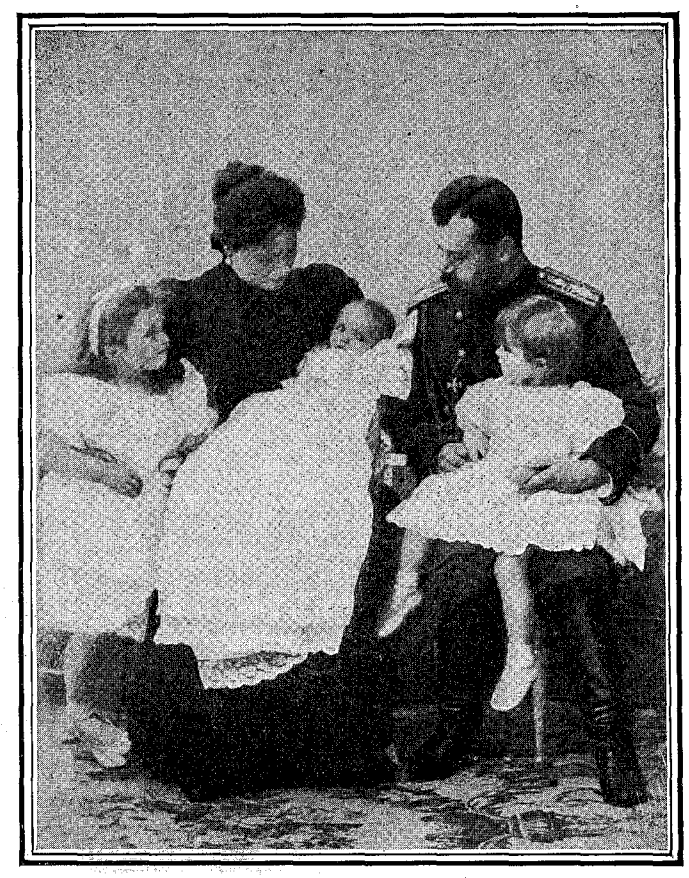
In a more serious vein, the *Echo de Paris* publishes a semi-official communication from a Russian diplomat whose intention is undoubtedly to prove to the Frenchmen that Nicholas II. has finally dismissed the German party in Russia. Discussing the recent treason of Colonel Grimm, chief of staff at Warsaw, who is a German, the diplomat is made to state:

"This affair of treason will consolidate the Franco-Russian alliance. Since he has been acquainted with the details of the high treason of Colonel Grimm, Nicholas II. has refused to receive any official of German origin, or coming from the Baltic provinces. A great number of generals and officers with a German name are resigning. The German party is dead in Russia."



THE LOUBET FAMILY.

What the Russian and the French press anticipate with most anxiety are the official toasts which will be made during the four days' visit of President Loubet. The *Temps*, as well as the *Novosti*, assert that there will be two toasts having a political significance, one at Krosine-Selo, where the Czar will entertain the French President, and the other at Cronstadt, where Nicholas II. will be the guest of M. Loubet on board the *Montcalm*.



THE CZAR AS A FAMILY MAN.

A fourth child has been born to the Czar since the above photograph was taken.

The *Messenger*, of St. Petersburg, considers as possible that the recent Franco-Russian declaration concerning the open door will be referred to. The *Messenger* (organ of M. Lamsdorff) makes this statement:

"We favor the open door provided no one will attempt to close it in our faces. We respect the *status quo* provided nobody will attempt to infringe. Otherwise France and Russia, actually united in loyal abstention, would become associated for energetic action."

The *Figaro* (Paris) thinks that in this respect the only danger may come from "some countries—Germany and the United States—who have refused officially to commit themselves concerning the open door." The opinion is indorsed by the *Indépendance Belge*.

England, however, comes in for her share of attention on the part of the Russians. M. L. J. Dorsjamine, commenting in the *Novosti* upon the desirability of concerted Franco-Russian action in Asia, discusses the attitude of Great Britain in Central Asia. He states first what the cabinet of St. James would like to propose to the cabinet of St. Petersburg. According to the cabinet of St. James:

"The projects of England in Afghanistan should meet no oppo-

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sition, but Russia would be free to do as she pleases in Persia. The British think that England could entirely absorb Afghanistan in a few years, while Russia would encounter many obstacles in Persia. According to his idea, England would succeed in her object a long time before Russia could accomplish anything. Therefore England would recover her liberty of action. It is useless to state that such a bargain has not been considered with favor in St. Petersburg. The action of Russia on the countries near her frontiers is slow, and there is a cause for this. Time works for her, and her plans are framed accordingly. Speaking of Persia, for instance, it may be said that the influence of Russia extends over that country like a drop of oil. She will admit no limits to her action in Central Asia, which is her patrimony."

Little is said of the intention to demand a new loan of money in France. The Russian semi-official press, however, publishes the following statement concerning the Transsiberian railway: "Expenses for operating the Transsiberian railway for 1902 will be, according to provisions, 7,000,172 rubles [$5,390,132]. The receipts will approximate 16,210,500 rubles [$12,472,085], giving a deficit of 795,672 rubles [$612,667]." No comments. As a counterpart of President Loubet's visit to St. Petersburg, the *Indépendance Belge* speaks of King Edward VII., who will shortly call on President Loubet in Paris. It says:

"The intended visit of Edward VII. to President Loubet should not surprise the political world. The King of England is going to spend a few weeks in Southern France, and to reach Cannes he will go through Calais and Paris instead of passing through Cherbourg, going directly to the Mediterranean coast. Queen Victoria used to prefer the Cherbourg route. Edward VII. could hardly pass through Paris without visiting President Loubet. By doing so he would create unfavorable comments, which would not make for cordial relations between France and Great Britain. It may be said, however, that some London political circles, keeping in touch with the cabinet of St. James, advocate a *rapprochement* between Great Britain, France, and Russia."

The conclusion is as follows: "The unvarnished truth is that England may succeed in ameliorating her relations with France, but she never will effect a *rapprochement* with a great continental Power as long as the war in South Africa lasts."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CROWN AND THE CRISIS.

KING EDWARD: "Put my crown on!"
PEACE: "Wash the blood off first."
—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

HIGH TREASON IN RUSSIA.

SOMETHING very serious in the way of treason has clearly developed at Warsaw, a certain Colonel Grimm, of German origin, being under arrest charged with "betraying the military secrets of the Russian empire to Austria and Germany." Upon this basis of fact—if it be fact—the German press is charging the French and Polish press with a desire to create "bad blood." Cracow papers say Colonel Grimm received a liberal annual allowance from Germany. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) says:

"In the French press there is much sentiment against Germany. Even in the Czar's dominions it seems to be assumed that the treason of which Grimm was guilty was for the benefit of Germany. We are not informed as to this. It is immaterial what Power is implicated in this affair, as no Power has a right to utter reproaches for a thing that can be brought home to itself. The Russians have a spy system in Germany and Austria-Hungary. Numerous criminal trials have made this clear. Rubles roll in the Balkans, at the Golden Horn, in Persia, in Afghanistan, in China, and they do not roll into the pockets of military implement makers only. The end justifies the means in Russian diplomacy if anywhere. What right then have the statesmen and generals of the Czar's dominions to grow excited if a Russian officer who offered his services was not repulsed?"

An attempt is being made to throw the whole odium of the affair upon Germany, whereas Austria-Hungary is principally implicated, says the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Munich), a paper said to be under the influence of the German ministry. The *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin) says suspicion points to France. The *Przedswit* (Lemberg) says the affair is "part of an elaborate military plot going on for years." The *Russki Invalid* (St. Petersburg) says Colonel Grimm has confessed. It would seem clear from all this that no full statement of the case has been made public. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) says:

"The high-treason affair in Warsaw, most complicated and mysterious, assumes colossal proportions and excites almost as much interest as did the Dreyfus affair. It must be remembered that, like everything else that happens in Russia, we can know of it all only what the Russian Government wants us to know. From particulars given in certain French journals, it seems that not only Russian military secrets have been made known to a foreign Power, but also French military secrets, plans of mobilization and the bases of cooperation of French troops with Russian in the event of a European war. Colonel Grimm is not the only culprit. Other colonels, other generals are implicated in the affair and are involved directly or indirectly in the treason. This has created a tremendous scandal in certain quarters, as may well be imagined, and causes loud complaint of the facility with which secret information may be obtained and imparted to foreign Powers. For our part we profess our inability to believe

SYMPTOMS OF PEACE.

LONDON.

Edward VII. speaks in warm terms of De Wet and peace.

LATER—They were horses' names, it seems.

BERLIN.

The Emperor's peaceful demeanor at a review is noted.

LATER—It was only friendliness to a wealthy passing American.

—*Le Figaro* (Paris).

PENCIL POINTS ON THE PEACE RUMORS.

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in such complicated treason, and the whole trouble seems to us to be due to the elaborate spy and counter-spy systems which the great military Powers organize in each other's territories. Traitors are usually spies who betray unimportant secrets to other spies in order to obtain in their turn particulars which they sell at a high price to the minister of war they serve. We must wait to ascertain the importance of Colonel Grimm's treason—if we ever ascertain it—before making up our minds whether the rage of French and Russian journals is justified. The Dreyfus affair has taught us to distrust this sort of scandal, in which it is not always the alleged traitor who should be covered with infamy."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR AND THE ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

COUNT VON BÜLOW and Signor Prinetti met and parted in Venice some weeks ago, but official and semi-official organs on the continent of Europe are still harping on the subject. Most of the comment appears to be based on mere hypothesis. But it is conceded that as a result of the interview the Triple Alliance will be renewed without important modification. That, according to the Berlin *Post*, is "assured." But the most extraordinary thing about the meeting, says the ministerial *Tribuna* (Rome), is the sensation it created in Austria:

SIGNOR PRINETTI, ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

"While this meeting has been deemed in Italy as natural as it was timely and has been regarded even in Germany with much tranquillity, Vienna, it would seem, is as excited as if the event were extraordinary, and it does more particularly concern Austria-Hungary. The press could not have manifested a more lively interest if, instead of the German Chancellor, Count Goluchowski had met our minister of foreign affairs."

The *Giorna d'Italia* (Rome) profited by the opportunity to interview von Bülow. He said in effect, altho not in so many words, that Germany is not worried by Franco-Italian friendliness and that Germany may not oppose Italy's ultimate advance to Tripoli. He added that neither Italy nor Germany need be worried by the Anglo-Japanese treaty or by the Franco-Russian reply thereto. Both documents make for China's integrity. This interview is ridiculed by the *Hamburger Nachrichten:*

"To be frank, we have never read anything so trivial as the declarations which this interview puts into Count von Bülow's mouth. But the Berlin official telegraph has given circulation to the interview and it must, therefore, have some authenticity. Certainly, the German Chancellor could not and should not have imparted to the Italian publicists anything which they were unable to surmise for themselves. . . . All utterances attributed to Count von Bülow are characterized by the same satisfying, happy, successful, sweet emptiness."

What may be deemed the most authoritative utterance on the subject of the von Bülow-Prinetti meeting is this from the *Politische Korrespondenz* (Vienna):

"It goes without saying that the meeting of the two statesmen, in whose conversation doubtless the weightiest pending questions were discussed, is politically portentous for the allied Powers. The conviction may be expressed that during this colloquy a harmony of view was arrived at without difficulty, especially as the obstacles to a conclusion of commercial treaties between Italy and Germany are not serious and their removal may confidently be anticipated. The assumption that the meeting in Venice had reference to formalities connected with a renewal of the Triple Alliance is untenable because Prime Minister Zanardelli did not participate in it. Moreover, it can be asserted that the governments of the three Powers are agreed on all essential points bearing upon renewal of the Triple Alliance."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL.

THE election of Dr. Francisco P. Rodriguez Alvez as President of Brazil has been well received by leading South American organs of public opinion. The *Pais* (Rio Janeiro) calls the election a "political comedy," because there was no organized opposition to Alvez, who, with the vice-presidential candidate, Silviano Brandao, was elected by default. Party feeling runs high in Brazil, however, and the *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres) comments:

"To those who follow the course of Brazilian politics, the result was no surprise. Yet it is certain that a strong opposition exists. Within the party that won there was factional opposition, but no organization gave practical effect to this feeling. Hence the votes obtained by others were mere manifestations of protest and not the result of a political campaign. The fact is that the opposition kept away from the polls. Dr. Rodriguez Alvez will begin his administration in very delicate political circumstances. Bocayuva [a political opponent], the indefatigable advocate of republicanism, De Moraes, the first civilian President the Brazilian nation had, Alberto Campos Salles, present chief of state and a historical republican, have revealed themselves in so unfavorable a light, to judge from the recent progress of affairs, that there is a temptation to speak disparagingly of the efficacy of republican institutions there. On the other hand, a movement has begun in favor of constitutional revision, which has many supporters even within the party in power. This agitation is to establish parliamentary government, but the future president, Dr. Rodriguez Alvez, has already declared against it."

In European investment circles the election is deemed a wise one—"a fresh guarantee," says *The South American Journal* (London), "of progress, stability, and financial recuperation in Brazil." *The Statist* (London) says:

"Dr. Rodriguez Alvez in the time of the empire was a faithful servant of the Emperor. When the revolution took place, and he convinced himself that a restoration without plunging the country into bloodshed and anarchy was impossible, he rallied to the republic, and since then he has served it faithfully. But that he is only a convert, and not, in the political slang of the country, an 'historical republican,' was supposed to be a strong objection to him. . . . The President-elect is a gentleman in every sense of the word, a man of distinguished reputation, and of the strictest integrity. He was minister of finance ten or eleven years ago, and earned golden opinions. For the last three years he has been governor of his native state of San Paulo. His administration has been admirable in every sense. The finances of the state are in the very best order, and there is a large surplus. His past career thus justifies the strong belief of all real friends of Brazil that during the next four years the country will have a thoroughly good administration. The present President's tenure of office has been highly advantageous to his country. He has subordinated the military to the civil power. He has pursued a wise, economic, and peaceful policy."

The new President will not assume office, according to the constitution, until November 15 next. "It is very evident," says the *Temps* (Paris), "that the republic of Brazil has not yet the firm and immovable bases of a democracy like that of the United States. The duration of the Government founded in 1889, and which unquestionably is worthiest of a free people, depends upon the strength of the roots it can send down in the national soil."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

IN THE DAYS OF THE VIKINGS.

THE THRALL OF LEIF THE LUCKY. A Story of Viking Days. By Ottalie A. Liljencrantz. Illustrated by Troy and Margaret West Kenney. Cloth, 5½ x 8½ inches, 354 pp. Price, $1.50. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

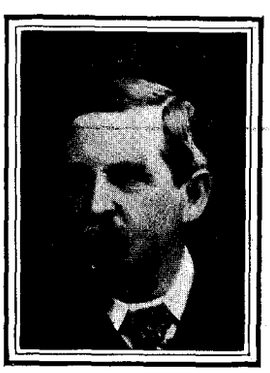
THE author of this volume has gone back to the period of the Vikings; and the result of her imaginative efforts has been brought out in a very handsome volume with half a dozen unique color illustrations. Anybody who has any idea of what the real Vikings were will find it difficult to read this new writer's romance without doubts; the hero and the heroine are simply a youth and maiden with all the ideas and ideals of our time, set in the proper background of swords, drinking-cups, and picturesque ships. But then that is true of all historical romance, *mutatis mutandis*, and one has to yield to the poet's spell and ask no questions. The spell in this case is not particularly strong, yet the novel is considerably better than the average of the historical fiction of the day. It is not contemptibly written, and some of its environment is picturesque. Miss Helda, the heroine, is an emancipated young woman of the Viking age, who wears short skirts and sails a boat and otherwise does as she pleases. The hero is a Saxon war captive, naturally "of the blood of King Alfred." When the heroine came riding her horse past his prison place, we rather suspected that the horse would run away and a chain of incidents develop therefrom. We were not disappointed. Also in spite of the fact that he was a slave and that she lashed him across the face, we suspected that she would not escape from the fact that he was the hero, and would fall in love with him before all was over. The book takes us through a great number of adventures of all sorts, including some struggles between Christianity and the worship of Odin. Toward the close of the book, Leif the Lucky—the hero's master—discovers America without realizing the importance of the achievement; and tho we have not cut the last pages, we venture the guess that Miss Helda and the hero are rewarded for their manifold sufferings.

OTTALIE A. LILJENCRANTZ.

SOME BYWAYS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

MISCELLANIES, SECOND SERIES. By Austin Dobson. Cloth, 4½ x 7 inches, 277 pp. Price, $1.00 net. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

IT is rather interesting to note the attitude of mind that readers and reviewers have toward a new book by a well-known author. One-half of them are apparently hypnotized by his former work, and immediately burst forth into peans of praise. There are others who, if an author does work that is at all below his best, apparently feel a certain resentment when the book does not yield them the enjoyment which they expected and they turn upon the writer and rend him. This has been the fate of Mr. Austin Dobson. He has lately come in for a share of foolish and undeserved praise and some grumbling; and it is only just to Mr. Dobson to admit at once that the second series of his "Miscellanies" is very far from his best work. They are not written with his usual charm, his manner is rather stereotyped, and the essays, as such, are not full of interest to the casual readers of essays. The volume gives the impression of being composed of odds and ends of material rather than a book planned with a view to harmony; yet there is much that is enjoyable in the somewhat heterogeneous material which the author has used.



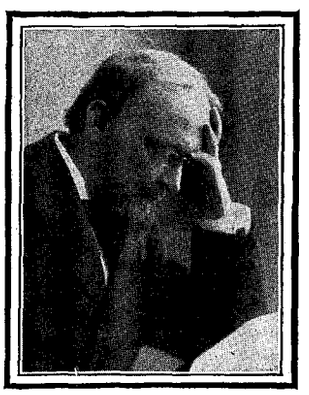
AUSTIN DOBSON.

The book is in two parts: the first, essays and introductions; the second, occasional verses and inscriptions. The essays are eight in number, "many from that eighteenth-century stock which has supplied the majority of their predecessors," as Mr. Dobson explains in his preface. They contain material which light up interesting phases of the eighteenth-century—material which by itself, however, would tell the casual reader very little, but which, taken in connection with Mr. Dobson's former work, helps to complete the picture that he has made of his favorite century. The poems are a collection of fugitive verse, and while their substance is slender this is atoned for by the lightness of the author's touch and the perfection of his workmanship.

THE GENIAL SIDE OF RELIGION.

ONE WORLD AT A TIME. By Thomas R. Slicer. Cloth, 8vo, 269 pp. Price, $1.35 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

IS it not true that ministers of the Gospel write English of a higher literary quality than formerly, and is not such improvement partially attributable to the softening of dogma, which formerly contributed to style something of its own unyielding stiffness? This might account for the fact that the first clergymen to write like other men were heterodox, and most of them were Unitarian in faith—Parker, Channing, Martineau, Starr King, and others. These essays from the pastor of All Souls (Unitarian) Church of New York, not sermons, but possessing some of the characteristerics of sermons, and divided into twelve chapters under separate headings, possess a distinctive literary quality. They are the product of a cultivated mind, and tho the title seems to us infelicitous, it is partially descriptive of the author's aim and intent. The book may fairly be said to comprise a *vade mecum* of the Unitarian faith, and the reasons for that faith are forcibly, tolerantly, and sometimes eloquently stated. The keynote of its philosophy is struck in these epigrammatic sentences: "Religion is not a theory; it is an experience." "That is inspired which inspires." "The purpose of religion is to add zest to life." "In *Man for God* I think we can get a very simple definition of religion." And in this acute rejoinder to Goethe's definition that "All religions have one aim, to make man accept the inevitable": "Such a religion does not provide for development; it provides only for defense." The book has a personal significance, for twenty years ago the Rev. Mr. Slicer left the orthodox pulpit to join with the Unitarian faith, and these essays are, in a sense, the author's statement of the reasons that impelled him. In chapter iv., "God is One," the only chapter in which he is at all doctrinal, the author attempts to prove, and with some plausibility, that the Christian church soon ceased to be orthodox on the question of the Godhead, for to be orthodox there must be unity of belief, and this there certainly was not in the conflicting views of Tertullian, Cyprian, Minucius Felix, Paul of Samosata, and others. "Unity of faith," Mr. Slicer tells us, "perished in a struggle for uniformity of statement."



THOMAS R. SLICER.

No one can read the book without profit, without partaking in some measure of its genial, helpful, neighborly spirit, without looking more kindly upon his fellow men, their follies and even their queer intolerances.

THE ART OF LIVING.

THE ART OF LIFE. By R. de Maulde La Clavière. Translated by George H. Ely. Cloth, 5½ x 8 inches, 342 pp. Price, $1.75. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

PEOPLE who express a poor opinion of French morals, based upon the poor quality of the French literature they commonly read, would find an excellent antidote in M. de Maulde's latest work. They might find a source of vast enlightenment.

"The Art of Life" is a much smaller volume than this author's "The Women of the Renaissance," which appeared last spring; it does not cover so broad a historic field nor touch upon so many intricate conditions; and yet it travels over a goodly area of similar ground. Its theme is the cult of the beautiful as related to familiar things, or the application of beauty to the fulfilment of the laws of being. History, philosophy, and ethics contribute to its make-up; but not a suspicion of preaching! Fancy, wit, humor, varied scholarship, and a marvelously sympathetic insight into the soul of feminine conditions illumine its pages. Women being the conservers of life, to women the book is mainly addressed, and not alone to the happy or well-equipped few. Its appeal rather is to the many who have become more or less disillusioned of life, and therefore the more ready to discern that mental health and spiritual poise must be regained through setting the functional laws of being in rhythm with the ideal—"to see life through the prism of the beautiful."

M. de Maulde sees the self-sustaining art of life rooted in the veriest actualities: birth, death, marriage, kinship, education—the foundation

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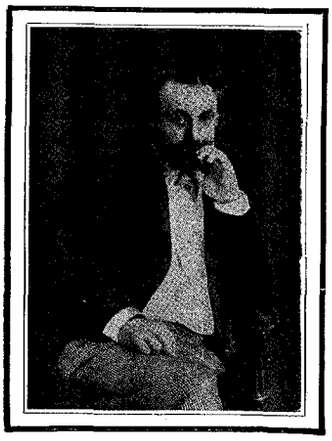
of the whole fabric being love, the miracle-worker. "Life," he admits, "is hard at bottom, and emanates from death":

"Life kills. We are all cradled between ox and ass; every living creature has its origin in animality; life, compact of instinct and energy, resists the tempest by the firmness of its roots, and by its very ruggedness—but does the oak leap exultant as he withstands the blast? . . . Do not go open-armed to meet misfortune, or aggravate it by imaginary woes. Be resolute to nourish life into bloom. Take pity upon yourself and begin by bidding sorrow avaunt."

From circumstance itself he would wrest the secret of happiness, the panacea of love.

M. de Maulde is chary of using ancient formulas and ethical recipes as crutches for modern conditions. He quotes only from those whe have mastered life's secrets, whether these be poets or churchmen. His eclecticism is splendid, and his native insight luminously penetrative. "A man of real virility may be said to throw out his searchlights in all directions, like our great ironclads." He observes:



R, DE MAULDE LA CLAVIÈRE.

"Woman, on the contrary, is the recipient of emotions which she stores and transforms and endues with the elements in which it is lacking. . . . Joys are not precluded, but at the cost of what an absolute yielding of self! This work of human redemption, which consists in taking upon oneself and bearing as a sacred trust the joys and woes of others, seems to be in reality a sort of crucifixion. . . . I am aware that women may possibly desire rather to live for themselves, and that the awful grandeur of such a sacrifice affrights them—but they will never succeed in avoiding it. If they were to flee, they would meet the Lord . . . Quo Vadis? . . . This is the law, and we can only recommend them to read the epilog of Jonah, so well related by Tolstoy."

Throughout the whole book stand out sentences which might be culled as gems of ethical wisdom. For example:

"The art of life consists not in forcing, or coloring, or adapting life, but the ability from its very evil to bring forth good. The whole problem is to grow double carnations instead of single. This problem you may solve if you will."

"Evil in my belief has no positive existence. It is a want of vitality, a warped vigor, a stunted growth, and, consequently, an anti-esthetic fact."

"The art of life is the drinking for ourselves at the fount of beauty."

"She will steep her hands in beauty, and knead all things to that luminous glow. From all things she may cause a ray of light to spring, in her walks, in her glances, in paying her visits, even in buying boots for her children."

FOOTLIGHT "SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE."

SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE. Playgoers' Edition. By Richard Harding Davis. Cloth, 8 x 5⅝ inches, 364 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

IT is a trifle late in the day to criticize this book of Mr. Davis; but it has met the modern fate of the successful novel and has progressed from the audience that reads to the audience that views from theater seats. The features of this edition which justify its classification as a "Playgoers'" are photogravures of scenes from the play with the names of the actors appearing in them kindly printed below each one, and the dedication to the three men responsible for the theatrical presentation, viz.: Augustus Thomas, who dramatized it; Robert Edeson, who plays Robert Clay, the hero; and Henry B. Harris, under whose management it is. The bill of the play as originally given at the Hyperion Theater in New Haven is also printed.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

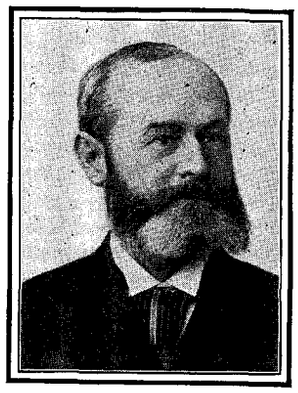
That the play has been successful is no surprise, for "Soldiers of Fortune" as a novel is brisk, full of action, and with a strong and romantic love interest, which good qualities Mr. Thomas has retained in his dramatic version of it. The style and the motifs of Mr. Davis's stories and novels are singularly popular. He is probably more widely known, more generally read, than George Meredith or Thomas Hardy. Since Mr. Davis shook newspaper work (he was originally a reporter on *The Evening Sun* of New York) for literature, he has, like Ulysses, "seen many men and many cities," and taken notes of his experiences, not one of which has gone to waste. He has the alert, grasping, and estimative observation of a reporter, and he and James Creelman have brilliantly demonstrated how far that can go. He is synthetic and analytic. His brain has a photographic sensitiveness to impressions and he marshals facts till the cumulative outcome is a picture. He projects his personalities robustly rather than developing their characters. For this reason his style is the same whoever is speaking. In a word, Davis creates his *dramatis personæ* from the outside, not the inside.

"Soldiers of Fortune" is a brisk tale, to which any one may willingly give four or five hours of his life when he is looking for entertainment. The love interest and a lively South American revolution, which is a very brief turn-over, are driven tandem through the pages. The reader's interest is aroused at the start and does not flag to the end. One thing in this story, and indeed in all of Mr. Davis's work, is the wholesomeness of it and the American flavor. These are not literary qualities, of course, but they help to account for this author's popularity, and are decidedly to his credit.

THE SOUL OF A RACE.

THE BASIS OF SOCIAL RELATIONS. A STUDY IN ETHNIC PSYCHOLOGY. By Daniel G. Brinton, A.M., M.D., LL.D., Sc.D., late Professor of American Archeology and Linguistics in the University of Pennsylvania. Edited by Livingston Farrand, of Columbia University. Cloth, 6 x 8½ inches, 199 pp. Price, $1.50 net; postage 15 cents. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THIS latest volume in the Science Series is the last word from the pen of the late Dr. Brinton, whose "History of Primitive Religions," "Races and Peoples," etc., rank among the most valuable contributions of modern thought. The present volume puts into concrete form some of the latest and most disputed investigations of science, and presents them for the first time in book form.



DANIEL G. BRINTON.

"The soul of a race," or nation, is a phrase often heard in these days; to elucidate its meaning from the point of view of scientific investigation and comparison is what Dr. Brinton essays in this volume. He makes clear how human groups have differentiated one from another through "psychic processes," and how and why this is a necessity of human progress, working through laws of evolution and regression. This, he shows, is a study full of application to human life and even to the political measures of to-day. "As the past of an organism decides its future, so the future of a people is already written in its past."

The author lays down as an axiom that "there is no such thing as progress or culture in the isolated individual, but only in the group, in society, in the *ethnos*. Only by taking and giving, borrowing and lending, can life either improve or continue."

This does not, of course, imply that individuals in the group do not vary in degree, but rather that the individual degree is the highest expression of the ethnic soul. The book is classified in sections, the first dealing with the "unity of the human mind." In this he touches upon the most modern researches concerning the evolution of the human from the brute, all of which tend to prove that the latter possess in some degree every attribute of the former, except *ideation*, the power to generate, transmute, and combine ideas. "Mental progress is not unknown in the brute, and it is well to remember that it is not universal among men." It is thought which makes man. "Outside of this and its developments," says Dr. Brinton, "all that man has of soul life is common to the brute. Why should he be ashamed of it? What folly to pretend, as the common phrase goes, to 'get rid of the brute in man.' Parental love, soul instincts, fidelity, friendship, courage, these are parts of his heritage from his four-footed ancestors. What would he become, dispossessed of them?"

Much is given concerning grades of men and their relative nearness to the brute, only speech dividing them. A chapter dealing with "The Individual and the Group" furnishes fascinating reading, dealing as it does with the physiology of psychical variations. Pathological variations will to many readers prove equally interesting, showing, as it does, how popular waves of thought, including prejudices and that form of patriotism called jingoism and race boastfulness, are only milder forms of ethnic insanity—showing a "*neuropathic* frame of the ethnic mind." Social and geographic environment show the results of climate, food, etc., in developing the *Ethnos*.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books :

"A History of the Nineteenth Century, Year by Year."—Edwin Emerson, Jr. (P. F. Collier & Son, 3 volumes.)

"The Rustler."—Frances McElrath. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.20.)

"Tales from Gorky."—Translated from the Russian by R. Nisbet Bain. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.20.)

"The Lady Paramount."—Henry Harland. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"Little Leaders."—William Morton Payne. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

"Editorial Echoes."—William Morton Payne. (A. C McClurg & Co.)

"The Westcotes."—A. T. Quiller-Couch. (Henry T. Coates & Co., $1.00.)

"Brief on Immortality."—D. Ostrander. (M. A. Donohue & Co.)

"Rêves et Cauchemars."—H. H. Kane. (The International Publishing Company, $1.00)

"The Heroine of the Strait."—Mary Catherine Crowley. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"The Opponents."—Harrison Robertson. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"American Citizenship."—David J. Brewer. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $0.75.)

"A Book of Epigrams."—Gathered by Ralph A. Lyon. (William S. Lord, $0.25.)

"Saloon Law Nullification and its Cure."—A. C. Rankin. (Advance Publishing Company, $0.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Sonnets on the Death of Cecil Rhodes.

By THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON.

"So much to do : so little done : Good-by ! "

—Last words of Cecil Rhodes.

I.

"So little done," brave heart, "so much to do"!
Since first the sun and stars looked down to scan
The core of Nature's mocking mystery, man,
This was the cry of workers such as you ;
Each strove and strove till, sudden, bright in view,
The rich fruition of the Striver's plan
Shone far away beyond Life's narrowing span,—
Shone while the world was waving him adieu.

An age's days may live in fifty years.—
To him who dreads no spite of Fate or chance,
Yet loves both Man and Earth and starry spheres,
Life's brevity is part of Life's romance ;
And when the footsteps fall of Death's advance
He hears the feet : he fain would stay but hears.

II.

"So much to do," brave heart, "so little done"?
What son of England left a work more grand?
Did that fierce trader-boy who, sword in hand,
Captured the siren-mistress of the sun
Whom only in dreams great Alexander won?
While India, right from Comorin's belt of sand
To where the guardian Kashmir Mountains stand
Acclaims our Clive, your work is but begun.

The century dawns, and race is trampling race
Where'er the white-man's living breezes blow.

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England is saying, "He won a breathing space
For English lungs where skies of azure glow"—
Freedom is saying, "He gave a brooding-place
Where, 'neath the Southern Cross, my limbs shall grow."

—In London *Saturday Review.*

The Hidden Manna.

By. A. C. BENSON.

A tale of lonely grief he told,
Of shattered life and dull despair;
And as he spoke a mist unrolled,
And angels sorrowful and fair
Cool leaves of healing trees did hold.

Ah me! 'twas I, not he, espied
Those proffering hands, that healing tree,
Beside the bitter spring, beside
The silent well of agony—
And I, not he, was satisfied.

—In London *Spectator.*

A Song.

By HERMINIE TEMPLETON.

All the laughter and the play
Vanish when you go away,
All the sorrow and the pain
Linger till you come again.

All the fever and the strife,
All the fretful things of life
Fly before the songs you sing;
I live upon the joys you bring.

Go not, Love, for life drifts fast;
May-time days are soonest past;
Winter hath but hoarded cheer;
Stay! I need you always, dear.

—In April *McClure's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

Secretary Shaw and Malini.—Malini, the magician, recently visited Secretary Shaw and bewildered him with several of his magic tricks. According to the New York *Sun*, Malini handed the Secretary a crisp ten-dollar "Buffalo note," and told him to "hold it tight."

The Secretary clinched according to instructions.

"It is there now, is it not?" the magician asked.

"Certainly," replied the Secretary, confidently.

"Open your hand," commanded the magician.

The Secretary opened his tightly closed hand and the bill was gone.

"I could have sworn," said Mr. Shaw, thoughtfully, "that I felt that crisp bill in my hand."

The magician then pulled cards out of the Secretary's pockets, from down the back of his neck, from up his sleeves and from under his coat, and then asked the Secretary to arise from his chair. Then he pointed reproachfully to a half-dozen cards scattered on the seat and said sorrowfully:

"I didn't think you'd do it, Mr. Shaw. No wonder I had no success with my tricks."

The Secretary looked his bewilderment, as he had not been out of his chair since the magician entered the room.

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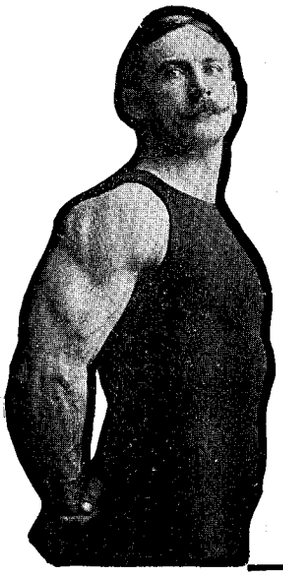

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When the Bishop Foozled.—Bishop Potter is an enthusiastic golf-player. Some time ago, according to the Brooklyn *Eagle*, he was on the links at Saranac, accompanied by a caddie who was himself a golfer of acknowledged skill.

The bishop made ready for a mighty drive, and with one tremendous swing he topped the ball. Of course he was deprived of the consolation which in such cases serves to soothe the temper of the layman. All he said was: "Sh-sh-sh-sh-sh!" It was his way of relieving his feelings. Then he tried again. This time he scooped up some cubic feet of sod, and once more the sibilant but inoffensive and ineffective protest escaped his lips. For the third time the bishop teed his ball, for the third time his driver missed the mark, and for the third time he unburdened his oppressed soul as above. The caddie could stand it no longer. "Hang it, man," he exclaimed, "sh-sh-sh-sh-sh won't send that ball where you want it to go."

Coming Events.

May 20.—Convention of the Reformed German Church in the United States, General Synod at Baltimore.

May 25-27.—Convention of the North American Skate League at Detroit.

May 25-28.—National Conference of the Jewish Charities at Detroit.

May 26.—Convention of the Slovak Miners of the United States at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

May 27.—Convention of the American Gynecological Society at New York City.

May 28.—General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church at Allegheny, Pa.

Convention of the American Railway Accounting Officers' Association at Philadelphia

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

April 16.—Lord Kitchener reports the capture of 135 Boers in the Klerksdorp district since April 11.

April 17.—It is reported that the bases of peace have been practically agreed upon at Pretoria.

SOUTH AMERICA.

April 18.—As a result of renewed activity among the revolutionists of Colombia, more government troops are sent to Colon.

April 19.—The Colombian town, Bocas del Toro, is captured by the Liberals after a sharp engagement. A government expedition under Governor Gomez sails from Colon to retake the city.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 14.—The strikes in Belgium seem to spread further and many troops are held in readiness to check the disturbances.

April 15.—A new British loan of £32,000,000 is to be issued in the form of 2¾ per cent. consols.

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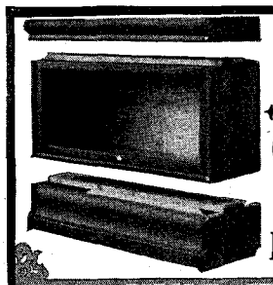

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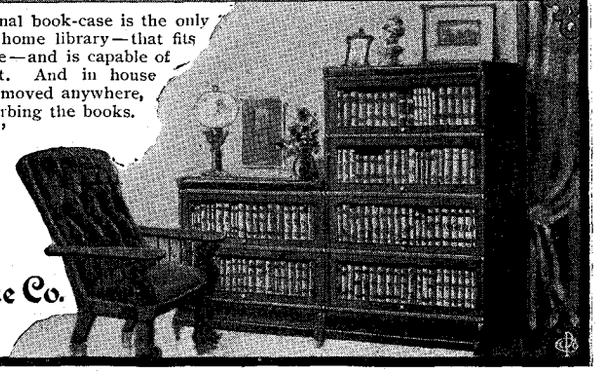

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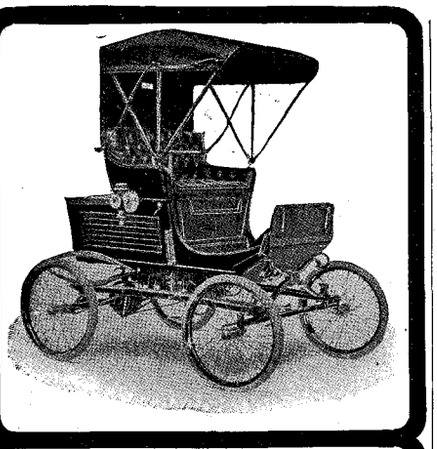

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The millers of England make a large advance in the price of flour and grain.

A Russian student shoots and kills M. Sipiaguine, the head of the Department of the Interior.

April 16.—The British Cabinet meets and discusses a message from Lord Milner giving the first clear idea of peace terms demanded by the Boers.

The British loan is many times oversubscribed; American capitalists being among the bidders.

April 17.—Queen Wilhelmina is seriously ill; she is suffering from the effects of a miscarriage.

April 18.—It is reported that Queen Wilhelmina has typhoid fever.

The Belgian representatives reject the proposal to provide universal suffrage.

April 19.—The rebels in China capture the town of Nan-Ning, in the province of Quang-Se.

April 20.—Eight Bulgarians are killed in a conflict with the Turkish soldiers near Kilindrir on the Bulgarian border.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

April 14.—*Senate:* The debate on the Chinese Exclusion bill is continued.

House: The Cuban Reciprocity bill is considered; Congressman McCall of Massachusetts speaks in its favor.

April 15.—*Senate:* The debate on the Chinese Exclusion bill is closed.

House: The debate on the Cuban Reciprocity bill is continued.

April 16.—*Senate:* The drastic Chinese Exclusion bill, prepared by the Pacific Coast congressmen is defeated and the Platt substitute, continuing the present law, is passed. The Philippine Civil Government bill is discussed.

House: The Cuban Reciprocity bill is discussed.

April.—*Senate:* Senator Morgan makes a long speech on the Nicaragua Canal bill.

House: The debate on the Cuban Reciprocity bill is continued; Congressman Cushman sharply criticizes the Speaker and the Committee on Rules.

April 18.—*Senate:* The Philippine Civil Government bill is again discussed.

House: The Cuban Reciprocity bill is passed by a vote of 247 to 52.

April 19.—The Fortification Appropriation bill is passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 14.—A number of soldiers testify before the Senate Committee on the Philippines, regarding the infliction of the "water-cure" on Filipinos.

The President nominates Robert A. Sharkey as naval officer at the port of New York and appoints Archbishop Ryan a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

April 15.—President Roosevelt orders General Chaffee to make a thorough investigation into charges of cruelty made against American officers in the Philippines and bring all the guilty persons to punishment.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage takes place in Washington.

April 16.—The State Department receives a protest from the governments of Great Britain

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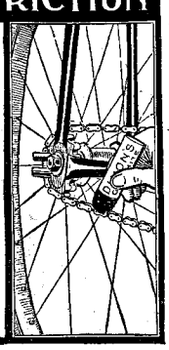

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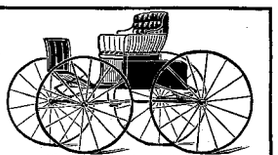

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and Germany against that portion of the Philippine tariff bill which provides for a rebate on hemp.

April 17.—President-elect T. Estrada Palma sails for Cuba.

April 18.—The terms of the Colombian Canal protocol, which was delivered to the State Department on April 1, and afterward recalled by Minister Conchas, are made public by Secretary Hay.

April 20.—Frank R. Stockton, the well-known novelist, dies at Washington.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

April 15.—*Porto Rico:* The sentence of Iglesias, president of the Federation of Workmen, who was arrested for attempting to raise the price of labor, is revoked.

April 16.—*Philippines:* The insurgent leader Malvar surrenders to General Bell.

April 20.—*Cuba:* President-elect Palma lands at Gibara.

Philippines: General Bell receives the congratulations of President Roosevelt on his conduct of the campaign in Batangas and Laguna provinces, Luzon. General Smith defends the conduct of the campaign in Samar by the American troops as humane.

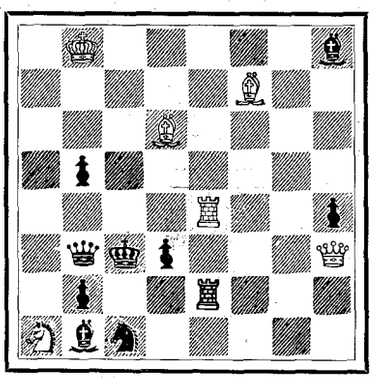
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 662.

Third Prize, Paris Exhibition Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.

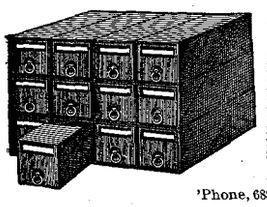


White—Seven Pieces.

1 K 5 b; 5 B 2; 3 B 4; 1 p 6; 4 R 2 p; 1 q k p 3 Q; 4 p 2 R 3; S b s 5

White mates in two moves.

Compare this with the First Prize, No. 654.



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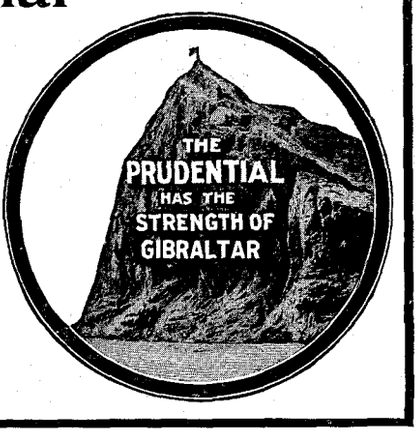

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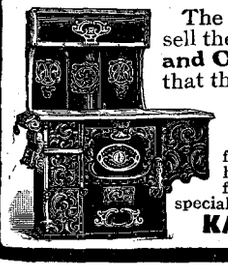

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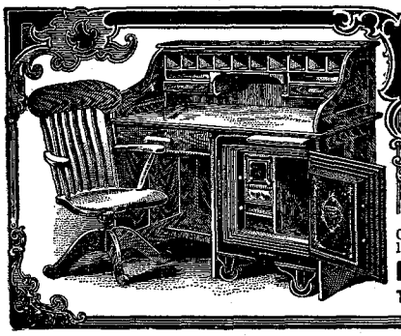

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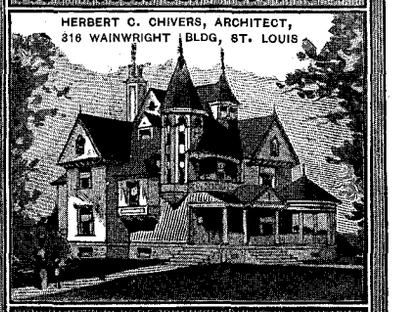
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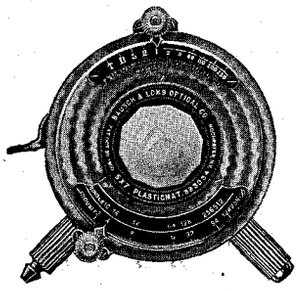
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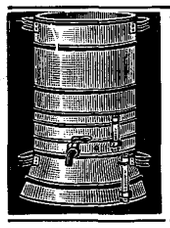
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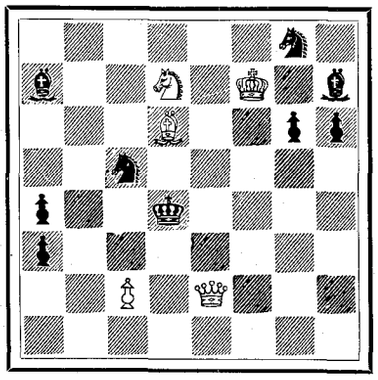
Problem 663.

By L. VETESNIK,

From *Saale Zeitung*.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

6 S 1; b 2 S 1 K 1 b; 3 B 2 p p; 2 S 5; p 2 k 4; p 7; 2 P 1 Q 3; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 664.

By MURRAY MARBLE.

White (6): K on Q 7; Q on Q Kt 8; Kt's on K 5 and Q B 5; Ps on K Kt 4 and Q R 4.

Black (2): K on Q 5, P on Q 4.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 655: Key-move, Q—Q 7.

No. 656: Key-move, Kt—Q 5.

No. 657.

1. R—K B 3 / K x P	2. R—B 4 ch / P x R (must)	3. Q—K 4, mate
1. ..... / B x R	2. Q—Q R sq ch / K x P	3. Kt—K 3, mate
	2. ..... / K—K 5	3. Q—K 5, mate
1 ..... / B x P	2. P—B 3 ch / K x Kt	3. R—B 6, mate
	2. ..... / K—K 5	3. Kt—B 6, mate
1. ..... / Kt x P	2. R—Q 3 ch / B x R (must)	3. P—B 3, mate
1. ..... / P—Q 8 (any piece).	2. Q—R 4 ch / P x Q.(must)	3. R—B 4, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham,

Summer Law School.

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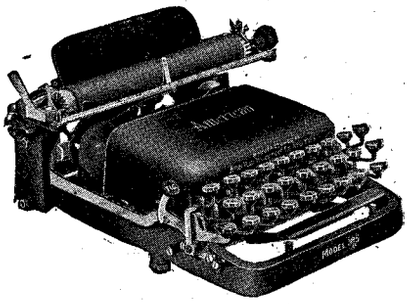
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If your illumination is hot, smoky, troublesome and expensive there's no need to fret about it unless you want to. By using the Angle Lamp you can cut out all the bother, nearly all the expense and, besides, obtain a light for the summer that will astonish you in the comfort it brings. Although as brilliant as gas or electricity it gives no more heat and this one feature has brought it into use in thousands of Summer Homes all over the country. It is a remarkable light from every viewpoint and it will pay you to send for our catalogue W. which shows all styles from $1.80 up. Free for the asking.
The Angle Lamp Co., 76 Park Place, New York.

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The Crawford Shoe

For Men and Women, $3.50

The 15 Crawford Art Plates free, each 7½ by 4⅝, rich water-color sketches, eight by Ogden, of Yachting, Golf, Tennis, Polo, Hunting, Fishing, Canoeing, Mountain Climbing, and seven exquisite Costumes, photographed on living models, with full description—an Afternoon Gown, a Calling Costume, an Evening Robe, a Promenade Outfit, an Evening Wrap, a Carriage Dress, a Theatre Creation. No advertising upon these cards. Free for the asking. Just drop a postal.

15 Art Plates FREE

On the backs of these plates are illustrations of the newest fashions in Crawford Shoes. The best shoes that $3.50, or a good deal more ever bought.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded

British For Men

Nature's last, comfort from the start. Made in Lace style of Vici Kid, Single Sole. Black Calf Skin, Heavy Single Sole, low broad heel.

Crawford Shoes are for sale at Crawford Shoe Stores in New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Washington, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and agencies everywhere. If not obtainable in your vicinity, we can fit you through our Mail Order Department. We send shoes anywhere in the United States and in its Dependencies, Canada, Mexico and all countries in Parcel Post Union, per pair, delivery charges prepaid, upon receipt of $3.75.

Crawford Shoe Makers

Mail Order Dept., Room 25, 140 Duane Street, New York City.

Here's an Opportunity to experience real collar comfort and satisfaction. The Fenwick style shown in cut is one of our most attractive low collars. The extension of the outside fold below the shirt band gives it the appearance of a 2-in. collar, while in reality it measures less than an inch above the button hole. An ideal warm weather style. At all dealers 2 for 25 cts. If unable to procure them, send to us. Write for complete style book and correct dress chart sent FREE.

Dept. J, TROY, N. Y.

CORLISS, COON & CO.

WANTED. Energetic men for pleasant, profitable and permanent work. Teachers and professional men preferred. Weekly salary or guaranty paid. Give age, occupation, and references. Dodd, Mead & Company, New York.

Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; W. W. R., Wytheville, Va.; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.

655 (only): W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; W. H. Sexton, Detroit; H. N. Clark, Osseo, Mich.; P. Rapier, Mobile, Ala.; Dr. G. T. Van Cleve, Malden, Mo.; O. P. Barber, Lawrence, Kan.

655 and 656: The Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Prof. A. M. Hughlett, Galloway College, Searcy, Ark.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; Prof. A. A. Griffin, Franklin Falls, N. H.; W. M. J., New Plymouth, O.; Dr. J. H. Burchmore, Evanston, Ill.

656 (only): C. N. F., Rome, Ga.

Comments (655): "Some good mates; but on the whole, 'way below the great author's standard"—M. M.; "Inferior"—G. D.; "Good, but not remarkable"—A. K.; "One of the toughest 2-ers I have tackled"—J. G. L.; "A faulty key that opens a box of beauties"—J. H. S.; "The Key is pardonable in view of the pretty play that follows"—F. G.; "A pardonable reduction of the King's available squares"—W. W. R.; "Ingenious"—H. W. F.; "An unusually fine key"—W. H. S.; "A fine case of Q-sacrifice, and an interesting case of pinning"—S. M. M.

656: "An elegant little composition, but easy as a problem"—M. W. H.; "Light refreshment"—G. D.; "One of the neatest kind of tricks"—A. K.; "Unique in conception; ingenious in construction; and beautiful in results"—J. G. L.; "Simple and dainty"—J. H. S.; "Almost deserves a diagram"—F. G.; "Short, and to the point—a model"—W. W. R.; "A gem, and should be in *Schachminiaturen*"—W. R. C.

657: "Unquestionably a Fridlizius"—M. W. H.; "Beautiful. The mates after Kt x P are especially pleasing"—M. M.; "A remarkable problem, and unusually difficult"—G. D.; "It is impossible to praise this problem too highly"—F. S. F.; "Bold, beautiful and rash"—A. K.; "Hard, harder, hardest"—J. G. L.; "A spellbinder—a Swedeland lyric"—J. H. S.; "A matchless beauty, one of the finest 3-ers extant"—F. G.

The reason so few solvers got 657 is that they went astray with Q—R 3 and R—K 3. As one solver wrote: "I can't see anything but Q—R 3, but P—Q 8 (Kt) stops this." Other solvers relying upon R—K 3 condemned the problem as very commonplace, asserting that Black did not have any defense. Look at 1 ..... / B—Q 6. If 2 P x B / P—B 4 and no mate. If 2 Q—Q R sq ch. / K x P and no mate.

In addition to those reported, W. H. S., A. Cragin, Rondout, N. Y., got 654; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal., 651 and 654; F. H. B., Glyndon, Minn., and Miss N. Nixdorff, Cambridge, Mass., 653; Mrs. A. G. Fuller, Central Turkey College, Aintab, Turkey, 637, 638, 639.

The Rev. G. Dobbs wishes us to make a correction, and say that in the original draft of his problem 653, the B stood on Q R 7.

SMALL SAVINGS

SHOULD BE YIELDING 5% INTEREST.

The earning power of money invested with every safeguard that private enterprise under State supervision can provide, is sufficient to pay small or large Depositors 5 per cent., provided the funds be **kept alive.** This Company has loaned upon bond and mortgage $2,865,000, and has **in eight years** increased its assets from about $9,400 to about $1,557,000, including surplus of over $182,000. The exact figures are given in the last annual statement.

We Accept Deposits of $50 or over, Guaranteeing 5 per cent. per annum from Date of Deposit to Date of Withdrawal.

Money invested is not "tied up," but may be deposited for as short a time as desired.

Testimonials from well-known professional and business men, annual statements, and other matter interesting to prospective depositors will be forwarded promptly on request.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO.

1130 Broadway, New York.

The Food Value of.....

WHEATLET

is surprising to one who hasn't studied the subject. It is a perfectly balanced grain food—makes muscle for the athlete—nourishes the invalid; gives bone and nerve to children.

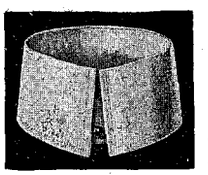
Wheatlet
A Delicate and Delicious BREAKFAST FOOD
A COMPLETE NATURAL PRODUCT of the WHOLE WHEAT
THE FRANKLIN MILLS CO. LOCKPORT N.Y.U.S.A.

Wheatlet contains all the gluten and phosphates of wheat, discarding the irritating outer coat which is *woody* and indigestible. Sold in 2 lb. packages. If your grocer does not keep *Wheatlet* have him order some for you, or send us his name and your order—we will see that you are supplied. There is but one *Wheatlet*. Avoid substitutes.

THE GENUINE MADE ONLY BY

The Franklin Mills Co., Lockport, N. Y.

Booklet on the value of wheat as food mailed free on request.



5 PLY ¼ SIZE COLLARS

Absolutely perfect collars, 15c each. A sure cure for the 25c collar habit.

All our collars are made in ¼-inch sizes, 14, 14¼, 14½, 14¾, 15, etc., to 18. Our anti-swear collar buttoner free.

If you are not a good dresser you do not need me: If you are a good dresser you do need my "Correct Dress Guide" Tom

We show 200 exclusive patterns of our own make of shirts—$1.50 to $2.50. Shirts different from your neighbors'. 4 cuffs to each shirt without extra charge. 200 samples for 6 cents postage. This cut shows one of our demi bosoms for good dressers. Our handsome booklet, "Correct Dress" free. Everything in Men's Furnishings reproduced in exact colors. Send for it.

Ladies Also—200 exclusive patterns of shirtwaist materials, 2c stamp.

Tom Murray & Corby, 132 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

We help men keep up-to-date.

Gold and Rolled Plate

Easy to button and unbutton, when buttoned stays buttoned. It cannot break, but if damaged from any cause, you get another without charge.

"Story of a Collar Button" shows all styles, for postal. All dealers.

Krementz & Co., 63 Chestnut Street, Newark, N. J.

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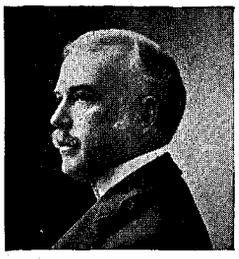
What Cyanide is Doing in the Black Hills

BY DR. JOHN E. BEEBE

SIX GENTLEMEN, every one of them representing the largest and most prominent business interests in which they were respectively engaged, a swift-flying express train, and a definite objective point, The Black Hills, were the factors that were associated within a very few days past.

Thirty hours of steady traveling, made enjoyable by fine railway and dining-car service, with variety enough of scenery to avoid monotony, brought the party to the entrance to the world famous Hills, for at Edgmont, S. D., the train starts on its slow climb up the mountain road that leads to what the President of one of our great railroads calls the richest one hundred miles square in the world. As a general thing the further one climbs into the mountains the more desolate and uncomfortable one expects to find it, but on this particular journey the reverse holds good.



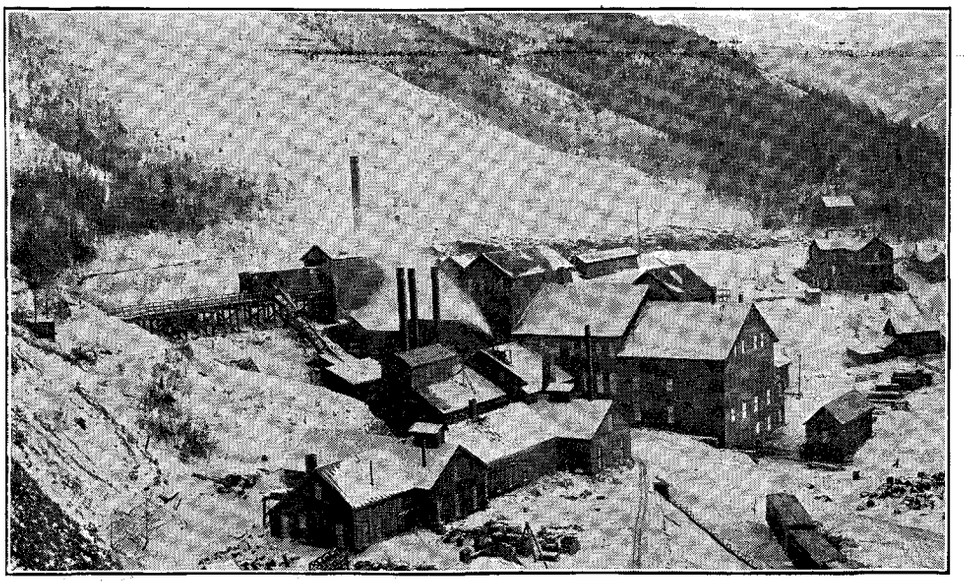
DR. JOHN E. BEEBE

The gloom of a March evening hid the hills when the party alighted at Pluma, only to step into a narrow-gauge train, ride ten minutes, walk from the station to the hotel in five minutes more, and find themselves in a modern $125,000 hotel, The Smead, at Lead (pronounced Leed) City. This pleasant stopping-place has rooms with baths, the most comfortable of beds and the most palatable of cooking. The thought of being in a mining camp would not present itself at all were it not from the talk all around, and a continuous low roar, that fills the air, not disagreeably, but persistently. Exactly like the sound of the surf on a hard shore is this compelling, ceaseless volume of sound. It is produced by the continuous rise and fall of hundreds of stamps, that in the great mills of the Homestake Company, year in and year out, have been crushing countless tons of rock, to search out the invisible particles of gold that make them their hiding-place.

For twenty-four years this tremendous gold mine has been feeding these hungry steel battering rams, until to-day they number close on to 1,000. Think of it, a thousand! Twenty-five hundred men are employed in tearing from the earth its treasures, and every year $1,260,000 is paid in dividends, and not a dividend has been missed in the whole twenty-four years.

The great Homestake hoist that lifts ore easily from a depth of 3,000 feet promises wonderful things in the future, for it shows what the Homestake people think of deep mining for this district. Built on a splendid hillside, its massive brick chimney and the mighty stone-foundationed building stand like a monument of faith in The Black Hills. Up from the great mills pours the roar of the gold monster, from hundreds of homes the smoke is rising, and the busy streets look like a city's; 8,000 people, prosperous, busy, contented, live in hundreds of well-painted, artistically built homes, some of brick, all modern.

Just over the hills lies Deadwood, another town fully as large. Hundreds of claims fill this mining district, and the manufacture of gold bullion, thanks to modern cyanide processes, has become as stable as that of steel, more so in fact, for its markets never fail. Three great properties dominate this section, the Homestake, the Golden Reward, and the Horseshoe; and the Horseshoe is furthest away from our comfortable hotel, it taking a good horse and buggy a little over twenty minutes to reach the first shaft house of the last named company, out of which is now pouring every day of the year 250 tons of ore that easily averages $20 per ton in values. Remember, the Black Hills mining characteristic is low-grade ore, $5.00, $8.00, $10.00 values, and there are mountains of it. Ore that has been refractory, hard to compel to disgorge its treasures, but inexhaustible in quantity.



KILDONAN MILL OF HORSESHOE MINING COMPANY

Slowly but surely modern chemistry has driven this refractory proposition to its last hiding-place, and cyanide of potassium has conquered it. In the gold fields of Africa, in Cripple Creek's wonderful territory, and in the sure producer, the Black Hills, the rapidly growing cyanide plants are being built. The Homestake cyanide mill, with a daily capacity of 1,200 tons, was built and is managed by Mr. Merrill, the modest young chap who rode at my side, and hung on to me as my wagon almost spilled me out. The Horseshoe Company are converting part of their fine Chlorination mill into a cyanide plant, and plans are being drawn for one to be built immediately adjoining, that will handle 1,000 tons per day.

And best of all, girdled by railroads, the very cinders of a locomotive falling on it, are the hundreds of acres of low-grade, easily handled ore bodies, that will be shoveled into cars that will almost trundle themselves into the mills at Pluma.

Well-equipped shaft houses are located at half a dozen strategic points, and a great plan has been mapped out that will combine them in one complete system. Vast quantities of work have been done already, and with new capital that is to be brought to bear by the sale of a portion of its stock, the whole organization will, within a very few months, rival its great neighbor in production and exceed it in profit, because the Horseshoe Company can profit by the costly mistakes the Homestake Company has made, and put into the pockets of its stockholders the money that it has cost to find out many important facts.

It is to-day a paying mine, in active profitable operation, needing only a larger policy and prompt command of capital in sufficient amount, to slip into its place as another of the greatest gold manufacturing plants of the world. And best of all, it and its representatives offer to every investor who wants to look into its superb possibilities, exactly the same opportunities that the party of gentlemen, of which the writer formed a part, found ready to their hands and eyes.

The mines, the mills, the books, and the citizens of prominence, who live all the year round there, can be seen as fully as can be the rolling hills, and as can be heard the never-ceasing roar of the hundreds of stamps.

The Horseshoe Mining Company is increasing its property holdings by taking over mineral ground of proven value adjoining its present holdings.

The new issue of stock to make the above purchase and put in additional improvements to work same is on the market at par. One million dollars has been underwritten by Pittsburg, Minneapolis, and St. Paul syndicates.

Another million is open to the public.

The Horseshoe Mining Company have no bonds or preferred stock. Every person owning stock is exactly on the same basis. The new purchasers participate in the earnings, which are large enough to pay at least 10 per cent at the present time.

The officers and directors of the Horseshoe Mining Company are:

Mr. D. E. Murphy, President, who is the General Agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee.

Mr. John Johnston, Treasurer, who is Vice-President of the Marine National Bank of Milwaukee.

Mr. E. M. Holbrook of Chicago is First Vice-President and General Manager of the company.

Mr. A. N. McGeoch of Tracy & Co., Bankers and Brokers, New York, Chicago, and Milwaukee, is Second Vice-President.

Hon. Robert Mackay, President of the Montreal Harbor Board, Vice-President of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, and director in two of the largest and strongest banks in Montreal.

Mr. George Sumner, of Hodgson, Sumner & Co., Montreal.

Mr. Charles Allis, President of the Allis-Chalmers Company, of New York, Chicago, and Milwaukee.

Mr. F. R. Bacon, President of the Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Company of New York, Chicago, and Milwaukee.

Mr. W. B. Frisbie is Manager of the Chicago office, which is in the Merchants' Loan and Trust Building.

Mr. W. K. Murphy, of Milwaukee, is Secretary of the Company, with offices in the Herman Building, Milwaukee.

This coupon will bring much interesting literature and a definite suggestion for consideration to all who will mail it, stating the amount to be invested.

Cut Out and Mail to Nearest Office

HORSESHOE MINING COMPANY

Herman Building, Suite 76, Milwaukee, Wis.
Merchants' Loan and Trust Building, Suite A-E, Chicago, Ill.

Without committing myself in any way I am willing to receive a proposition for an investment in the Horseshoe Mining Company, which will not only increase in value, but yield large dividends.

Name.....

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Our business is to make folks comfortable

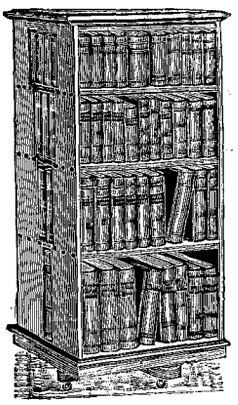
THINGS WE MAKE EXPRESSLY

For Invalids **Rolling and Carrying Chairs.** The case of invalidism does not exist for which we cannot furnish a suitable chair—over 70 styles. Catalogue B. Invalids' Lifts, Invalids' Beds, Bedside Tables, Bed Trays, Back Rests, Leg Rests, Head Rests, Commodes, etc, Catalogue A.

For Comfort Lovers **Reclining and Easy Chairs,** over 20 diferent kinds, meeting every demand for necessity or luxury. Catalogue C.

For Brain Workers **Sargent's Economic System of Devices,** embracing every sort of device that is helpful to writers and readers, such as Reading Desks that are attachable to chairs, Reading, Dictionary, Atlas Stands, etc., and Sargent's famous Ball-Bearing Rotary Book Cases, Catalogue D.

"SPECIAL"
WE PAY FREIGHT to any point east of the Mississippi River, points west on equal basis, if this advertisement is enclosed with order.



In writing for information be explicit. Catalogues free.
GEO. F. SARGENT CO., 291-D Fourth Ave., next 23d Street, New York.

Bright's Disease and Diabetes.

No other diseases known to medical science are so insidious. No others make such frightful inroads upon the human system without apparent symptoms.

On December 31st a physician apparently in good health, was consulting me about a patient of his who had Bright's Disease. Neither the doctor nor I suspected that *he* had anything wrong with his kidneys. On February 1st that physician died with Bright's Disease. A heavy cold with high fever started the latent disease in his system and carried him off in five days.
J. W. CORBIN.

One of the best and best known physicians of Philadelphia says that "every man past middle life should have his kidneys examined at least once a year." We say twice a year.

In every case of Bright's Disease or Diabetes the disease is detectable by a careful analysis long before it becomes acute or immediately dangerous. At our establishment we make this analysis absolutely free. We feel as happy as our applicants when we can assure them they are all right. There are enough who need our treatment, without our attempting to work on the fears or credulity of those who do not.

We will gladly send you our booklet on request. We never publish names or letters without consent. By its nature, our work is always considered confidential.

THE TOMPKINS-CORBIN COMPANY,
27 West 24th Street, (Drawer D), New York.

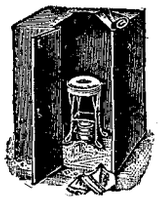
ARE YOU DEAF

The Morley Ear-drum makes up for all deficiencies of the impaired natural ear. Entirely different from any other device. No drugs. No wire, rubber, metal nor glass. **Invisible, comfortable, safe. Adjusted by any one.**

For sale by leading druggists.

If yours doesn't have them, write for booklet, FREE.

THE MORLEY COMPANY, Dept. R.
19 South 16th Street, - Philadelphia



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We make 8 styles of cabinets, under our patents, for taking Turkish Baths at home. We sell on approval, and warrant them to be the best cabinets made. More of the best families use the **Racine** than all others together. Write for catalogue.
RACINE BATH CABINET COMPANY,
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WHEEL CHAIRS and other

INVALIDS' GOODS
Reclining Chairs.
Comfort for All.
Catalogue Free.
Stevens' Chair Co.
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Latest sensation; produces any shade by simply combing, without staining the scalp, harmless, durable, undetectable. Write for particulars. Dept. P. KARL GERSTNER, 88 4th AVENUE, NEW YORK.

STAMMER

Our 200-page book "The Origin and Treatment of Stammering" sent Free to any address. Enclose 6 cents to pay postage.
LEWIS STAMMERING SCHOOL, 96 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.

Keeley Cure

Alcohol, Opium, Drug Using.

The disease yields easily to the Double Chloride of Gold Treatment as administered at these KEELEY INSTITUTES.
Communications confidential. Write for particulars.

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HOPE

SAPOLIO SAPOLIO SAPOLIO SAPOLIO

shines brightly in a house where SAPOLIO abolishes dirt, but "Dirt and despair are close of kin"—Try it in your next house-cleaning.

APW Toilet Paper

"A. P. W. Brand" is the finest Satin Tissue of the largest manufacturer in the world. A case containing

One Year's Supply
for the average family sent on receipt of

ONE DOLLAR,
delivered, *charges prepaid*, at any express point in the United States. 3,000-sheet rolls, or 1,500 sheet flat packages with wire loop.
Sample sheets and unique booklet mailed *free*.
A. P. W. PAPER CO.,
29 Colonie St., Albany, N. Y.

THE
New England Sanitarium
SOUTH LANCASTER, MASS.

The Eastern Branch of the world-renowned
Battle Creek (Mich.) Sanitarium,
is a place where invalids are carefully trained into health by the aid of systematic regimen, scientific hydrotherapy, massage, electricity, prescribed dietary, and other rational means.

Special facilities for diagnosis and treatment of stomach disorders. All of the Battle Creek Sanitarium Health Foods are included in its menus. Every want of the invalid is anticipated in the equipment of this carefully appointed institution.

For Descriptive Catalogue address as above, or
C. C. NICOLA. M.D., Supt.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED

"WALNUTTA" HAIR STAIN is prepared from the juice of the Philippine Islands walnut, and restores Gray, Streaked, Faded or Bleached Hair, Eyebrows, *Beard or Moustache to its original* color, **instantaneously.** Gives any shade from **Light Brown to Black. Does not wash off or rub off.** Contains no poisons, and is not sticky or greasy. **"Walnutta" Hair Stain** will give more satisfactory results in one minute than all the hair restorers and hair dyes will in a lifetime. **Price 60 cents a bottle,** postpaid. To convince you of its merits we will send a **sample bottle postpaid for 20c.**
PACIFIC TRADING CO., Dist. Office 51, St. Louis, Mo.

BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL **33c.**
1-lb. trade-mark red bags. *Good Coffees* 12c. and 15c. Good Teas 30c. and 35c.
Cook Book Free
to customers, bound in cloth, 325 pp., 2,500 receipts.
The Great American Tea Co.,
31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.
P. O. Box 289.

NO SPAVINS

The worst possible spavin can be cured in 45 minutes. Ringbones, Curbs and Splints just as quick. Not painful and never has failed. Detailed information about this new method sent free to horse owners.
Write today. Ask for pamphlet No. 709
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Latest and correct styles and sizes. Order filled day received. Satisfaction guaranteed. Not obtainable elsewhere at twice the price Booklet "CARD STYLE" FREE! Agents wanted. Also **business and professional** cards. **WEDDING INVITATIONS, ANNOUNCEMENTS,** Etc.
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A Burning Blacksmith

Changed Food and Put Out the Fire.

Even sturdy blacksmiths sometimes discover that, notwithstanding their daily exercise and resulting good health, if their food is not well selected trouble will follow; but in some cases a change of food to the right sort will quickly relieve the sufferer, for generally such active men have fine constitutions and can, with a little change of diet, easily rid themselves of the disease.

I. E. Overdorf, Vilas, Penn., a blacksmith, says: "Two months ago I got down so bad with stomach troubles that I had to quit my business. About ten o'clock each morning I was attacked by burning pains in the stomach, so bad I was unable to work.

Our groceryman insisted upon my changing breakfasts and using Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food instead of the ordinary breakfast of meat, potatoes, etc. So I tried and at once began to mend. The new food agreed with my stomach perfectly and the pains all ceased. I kept getting better and better every day and now I am able to follow my business better than before in years. I am a thousand times obliged to the makers of Grape-Nuts for the great benefits the food has given."

THE

Dr. Deimel Underwear

Warm weather has no terrors for wearers of the Dr. Deimel Linen-Mesh Underwear

No danger of heat prostration
No danger of prickly heat or eczema
No danger of anything but health and comfort

The Dr. Deimel Dress Shields are the best made.
Can be easily washed; are odorless.
We guarantee every pair.

All genuine Dr. Deimel garments bear this trade-mark

Free Booklet and Samples of the Cloth Sent by Addressing

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LONDON, E. C., ENG. 10-12 Bread St.

Retail Agents for New York
JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO., 14 West 23d Street.

MERCEDES

"She was about seventeen, and lovely with the southern loveliness of premature maturity—a variety which makes charming, altho not enduring, types of feminine beauty. Over her white shoulders—there was hardly enough native blood in her veins to be apparent in her coloring—her glossy black hair fell in luxuriant, waving masses. Her face was plump and round, and her mouth beautifully formed. Her chin was, if anything, a trifle too full for beauty, but that was one of those defects which are not noticed while youth lasts."
—*From page 113.*

A Fascinating Romance of the Philippines

JUST READY

Daniel Everton

VOLUNTEER-REGULAR

By ISRAEL PUTNAM

HERE is a charming story of love and soldier adventure in the Philippines, in which the reader listens to soft words from pretty *mestizas*, hears the sharp crack of the Krag-Jorgensens as American and Insurgent forces meet in the tropical jungle, and is made to feel many a heart leap of patriotic fervor. The author writes with brilliant style and presents vivid pictures of life and conditions in the Philippines. His glimpses of a rich and intelligent native sugar planter on the one hand, and the ignorant insurgent class on the other, his descriptions of both the strenuous and idyllic sides of life in the Islands open an entirely fresh and fascinating field of fiction. Tropical nature has never been more admirably depicted nor human nature more shrewdly divined and described.

Interesting Facts About the Author

The author is a collateral kinsman of the famous Revolutionary general whose name he bears. He has spent years of travel in the far East. At the outbreak of hostilities in the Philippines he was in Manila, and was a witness of the stirring scenes during the early insurrection. He received an officer's commission in the infantry, and made several expeditions into the interior of Luzon, and also went to the island of Negros, where he gathered his material for this story. He had exceptional facilities for studying the rich sugar planters and the various types of native Filipino character.

Handsome Covers. 12mo, Cloth. Illustrations by Sewell Collins. $1.20, net; postage, 10 cents

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York

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